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17 November 1980

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TEXT OF PRESIDENT RAHMAN'S 26 AUGUST UN SPEECH

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 27 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Following is the text of speech of President Ziaur Rahman at the 11th special session of the UN General Assembly on August 26:

Mr President, Mr Secretary-General,

Distinguished Delegates,

I bring you the warm greetings of the people of Bangladesh. My presence here today reflects the importance which Bangladesh attaches to the 11th Special Session of the UN General Assembly. The road to this Special Session has indeed been long and painful. The years since the 6th and 7th Special Sessions have seen very little progress towards the establishment of a New International Economic Order. Far from narrowing down the differences between the rich and the poor, we find that the gulf between them has further widened.

2. Why is it that inspite of our common commitment to the principles of the UN Charter and to the declaration of human rights, our commitment to the basic human rights of freedom from hunger and want, to promoting higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development, we have made so little progress so far?

3. Why is it that having committed ourselves unanimously to the goals and objectives of the first and second UN Development Decades that the number of the poor and hungry instead of decreasing have considerably increased?

4. What is it that makes this most august body, the UN General Assembly, pledge itself in countless resolutions every year to promoting international peace and security and yet ignore what constitutes the single biggest threat to international peace and security?

5. What are the compulsions under which global defence expenditure has climbed to nearly 500 billion dollars a year whilst the flow of economic assistance has been steadily on the decline in real terms?

6. What should we say to the hundreds of million spread out throughout the world, the deprived, the hungry, the destitute, the wretched of this earth, for whom, day

in and day out, life is a ceaseless struggle for survival? Would you have us say, yes let our planet be divided into two worlds, one in which we accept a life style based on wasteful consumption, using up precious nonrenewable resources, polluting the environment and creating an ecological imbalance? While on the same planet we have another world of squalor and misery; a world where children die of starvation or are bodily and mentally crippled due to malnutrition, where people are doomed to a subhuman life haunted by poverty, disease and despair.

Bangladesh warmly welcomed the admission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations. Since Bangladesh had the privilege of being closely associated with the Lusaka initiative she naturally hailed the emergence of Zimbabwe as an independent sovereign state.

7. Mankind has made remarkable progress during the course of this century. The days of colonialism have all but ended. Membership of the UN has increased nearly three-fold during the past thirty-five years. The advances in the fields of science and technology, medicine and communication are indeed phenomenal. We have explored the depths of the Oceans and the mysteries of outer space. Yet I would like to remind you of what was stated in this very chamber by a former President of the United States two decades ago, "But the mysteries of outer space must not divert our eyes or our energies from the harsh realities that face our fellow men. Political sovereignty is but a mockery without the means of meeting poverty and illiteracy and disease. Self-determination is but a slogan if the future holds no hope."

8. During the three and a half decades after the establishment of the United Nations in 1945 we have been working towards a better world, a better future for both the rich and the poor. The UN Charter and the evolution of the entire UN system are based on the concept of global interdependence and cooperation. Why did we opt for global interdependence? What was the rationale behind it? Because we wanted to collectively maintain international peace and security, to build a world ensuring freedom, human dignity and justice. Because the evolution of international society has made it manifest more than ever before that most problems today are interlinked and global in character, and that there can be no piecemeal solutions of these problems. Just as there can be no fragmentation of peace, there can be no fragmentation of the world into segments of rich and poor without a serious threat to peace. If we believe in the community of mankind, we must accept mutual obligations and responsibilities towards that community.

9. But, there are far more compelling arguments in favour of global cooperation as has been forcefully brought out in the Report of the Brandt Commission. We commend Mr Brandt and the members of the Commission for their understanding of the global problems and their constructive proposals for overcoming these problems. What is particularly significant is that this report demonstrates that it is to the mutual advantage of both the North and the South to establish a New International Economic Order. The concessions the North is required to make in the fields of trade, finance, transfer of resources and technology have been suggested not out of any sense of altruism, nor by way of compensating the South for the past misdeeds during the colonial era; but because it is in the interest of the North to do so.

10. I would venture to say that the mutuality of interest has many facets. It is not simply a case of helping to build the purchasing power of the South, so that the North may off-load more and more of their surplus exports. While there are no doubt very convincing economic arguments, we must not for a moment ignore the far-reaching political implications. Less than a year ago at the Havana Summit Conference, the late President Tito reminded us that 'Security, peace and stability in the world can hardly be ensured without fundamental changes in present international economic relations which expose the developing countries to discrimination and inequality. The material resources at man's disposal, instead of promoting the welfare and harmonious development of all, are being made to do just the opposite. Unequal economic relations are becoming an increasingly dangerous source of new complications and conflicts.'

11. Can there really be any doubt in the mind of any one that peace is indivisible? Does the North believe that it can immunize itself from the turbulence and the cataclysms originating in the South; that in its half there will be peace, progress and prosperity, while in ours there will be war, deprivation and stagnation?

12. The recommendations of the Brandt Commission are balanced and realistic. We find great force and reason in the proposal for a special action programme for the Least Developed Countries as also in the proposals for increasing food production, achieving a satisfactory balance between population and natural resources, taxation of armaments and increased efforts to control disarmament, strengthening cooperation among the South, including regional cooperation for the greater participation by the South in the processing, marketing and distribution of their commodities, an international strategy on energy; industrialization of developing countries; removal of tariff barriers; the establishment of an international trade organization; reforming the world monetary order and adopting a new approach to development finance. Of course, where we find it necessary, we can agree to some modifications. But, we must act quickly.

13. What is it that moves us to speak with such urgency? Why this sense of desperation? We feel so desperate because of the escalation in the arms race. Current global military expenditure is nearly 500 billion dollars a year and is increasing at the rate of 40 billion dollars annually. By contrast Official Development Assistance is on the decline and is today less than 5 percent of the amount spent on armaments. The economic picture for the developing countries as a whole fills us with foreboding and gloom. The combined foreign debt of the developing countries is now in excess of 300 billion dollars, 40 billion dollars a year is spent on servicing the foreign debt which accounts for more than 20 percent of the total exports of the developing countries. Partly due to this and partly due to the trade policies of the developed countries and the increase in the price of their products, the developing countries suffered a balance of payment deficit of 45 billion dollars in 1979. In 1980 this figure is likely to increase to 60 billion dollars.

14. The North including Eastern Europe has a quarter of the world's population but commands 4/5ths of its income. Over 90 percent of the world manufacturing industry is in the North. The latest technological developments are zealously guarded by the transnational corporations of the North. Over a billion people in the South live in abject poverty, of these over 400 million live



on the verge of starvation. In 1978 alone more than 12 million children under the age of 5 died of hunger. Unless some radical measures are adopted, the already grim state of affairs in the South can only grow worse.

15. In the midst of this picture of gloom and despair we have a group of 30 countries classified as the Least Developed Countries by the United Nations. The plight of these countries is to say the least, just frightening. The Least Developed Countries have a total population of approximately 260 million people or 13 percent of the population of all developing countries. Whilst the per capita income among all developing countries increased from US \$406 to \$505 during the period 1970-77, the increase in the case of the Least Developed Countries was a mere US \$6, from \$133 in 1970 to \$139 in 1977. During this period the average annual growth rate of per capita real GDP at market prices for the developing countries has been 3 percent, in the case of the Least Developed Countries it has been 0.2 percent. According to the 1979 World Development Report published by the World Bank, even assuming the most vigorous economic expansion in developing countries during the decade of the 1980's, average income in these countries would be less than a twelfth of that in industrialised countries; in the Least Developed Countries it would be less than one fortieth. The per capita manufacturing output in the Least Developed Countries is estimated to increase from US \$7 in 1960 to \$20 in 1990 in the case of all developing countries the corresponding figures are US \$44 in 1960 and US \$174 in 1990. Agricultural production in the Least Developed Countries is estimated to decline from 69 dollars per capita in 1960 to 62 dollars per capita in 1990. While the export performance of all developing countries has shown an upward trend in constant prices during the period 1970-78, it has registered a decline in the case of the Least Developed Countries.

16. Unless some drastic steps are taken without delay, we fear the situation will fast reach a breaking point for most of these countries. It is for this reason that we urge the international community to implement speedily the Immediate Action Programme adopted at UNCTAD V in Manila, which aims at providing an immediate boost to the economies of the Least Developed Countries. We would propose that as a first step, the developed countries immediately double their economic assistance to the Least Developed Countries as they have already recently pledged to do. It is not merely the quantity of such assistance that matters, the quality is equally important. As much assistance as possible should be in the form of untied grants. While a number of developed countries have written off their loans or provided debt relief to the Least Developed Countries in accordance with the decision of the Trade and Development Board in 1978, some countries have lagged behind. We would urge these countries to implement this decision without any further delay. All tariff barriers should be removed and a special effort should be made to enhance the volume of exports from these countries. International banking and financial institutions should provide assistance on a priority basis and the OPEC countries should undertake to meet the entire Least Developed Countries' requirement for crude oil and petroleum products on special concessional terms. A special efforts should also be made to absorb the surplus manpower from these countries.

17. What is it that the Least Developed Countries seek? To provide our people with the basic necessities of life--food, clothing, shelter, education and medicine. We want to be able to develop our own resources to the full. [as published] Many of us are rich in natural resources but we lack either the know-how or the capital, frequently both, to properly develop these resources. According to the Brandt Commission, the total requirements to meet the annual development costs of the Least Developed Countries would constitute less than 1 percent of the present expenditure on armaments. For the price of one tank we could create storage facilities for 100,000 tons of rice; for the price of one jet fighter we could set up 40,000 village pharmacies.

18. We are told by our friends in the North that much as they would like to cooperate with us their hands were tied; their governments had no mandate for making such far-reaching concessions; that their parliaments would not accept it; that the electorate would not understand; that their coffers were empty and that we should turn to the OPEC countries for salvation.

19. I would say in reply that we are prepared to help you to overcome these problems and obstacles in the same manner that the members of the Brandt Commission led by Mr Brandt himself have done by speaking to a broad cross section of people in the North. We shall be happy to send envoys, delegations, students and trade union leaders, journalists, and educationists who will go on lecture tours, who will speak and explain and, I hope, eventually convince their more prosperous colleagues that if we cannot break the present impasse and do so speedily, the world will be faced with a disaster which would spare neither the rich nor the poor.

20. We must be honest with ourselves. If we can be of any help, please speak to us frankly. If we feel that the problem is essentially a political one and that the far-reaching decisions that are required are beyond the competence of this Special Session, then by all means, let us have a Summit. But, I urge you, let us not prevaricate, let us not find excuses for our inaction, for we are sitting on a live volcano and time is of the very essence.

21. It is particularly important that the views of the Least Developed Countries are given careful consideration and that they are allowed to participate in the decision-making bodies of the UN on an equal footing. Special efforts must be made to develop the resources of such countries so as to reduce their vulnerability to external pressure and manipulation. Above all it is essential that such countries should be allowed to build their own future without outside interference or intervention.

22. It is hoped and expected that due attention will be given to incorporating the Substantial Action Programme adopted at Manila for the Least Developed Countries in the International Development Strategy and that the UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries which is scheduled to take place next year will be able to spell out in detail this programme and the ways and means of implementing it. In preparing for this Conference, we in Bangladesh have already undertaken detailed studies and the formulation of a Special Programme which will be geared to the accelerated development of Bangladesh. In the meantime, it is essential that concrete measures are adopted without delay within the purview of the Immediate Action Programme.



23. You will bear with me if I say a few words about Bangladesh, which accounts for one-third of the population of the Least Developed Countries. Twice as densely populated as Japan and the Netherlands, Bangladesh today has one of the lowest per capita income in the world. Over 50 percent of the population is either unemployed or made up of landless peasants, who are only seasonally employed. Every year we have two more million mouths to feed; more clothes, more schools, more homes to provide. Yet, we have not perished and we will not perish. We are determined to double our food production in about five years. We will cut down the birth rate from 2.5 percent to 2 percent by 1985. We will build more schools and more hospitals, no man or woman or child will go without food, shelter or clothing. Our priority is agricultural and rural development. Our aim is to galvanise our entire population of nearly 90 million into action. Our commitment to the democratic process will not be shaken. Our motto is self-reliance. We must succeed because we cannot afford to fail.

24. These objectives have been spelt out within the framework of our Second Five Year Plan which we have recently launched. We welcome the wide ranging support that has been extended by our friends to the fulfillment of the targets of the Plan, but we are still far short of our requirements.

25. We have been doubly hit by the present world economic situation. On the one hand, we have to pay increasingly more for oil and on the other, for the imported capital goods and industrial raw material. The cost of our import bill for oil and petroleum products will amount to more than 50 percent of our total foreign exchange earnings. The cost of oil imports to the Least Developed Countries was estimated around 600 million dollars in 1976. This year Bangladesh will alone spend close to this amount to meet her crude oil requirements. I have taken the liberty of proposing that OPEC as a whole should assume concrete responsibility for the Least Developed Countries oil bill because we have all noted the decision of Venezuela and Mexico to make available oil at concessional terms to the poorest countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region. I would further like to propose that an international consortium be established with the support of both the developed as well as the OPEC countries with a view to developing the energy resources of the Least Developed Countries. We gratefully acknowledge the generous assistance already extended by OPEC countries bilaterally and through the OPEC fund to the Least Developed Countries. The assistance from the OPEC fund amounted to 263 million dollars as of January 1980. There is particular appreciation for this assistance because we recognise that oil is a nonrenewable resource and that the OPEC countries are developing countries and have to make the optimum use of their oil revenues to develop their own economies.

26. We also welcome the growing interest among some of the OPEC member-states in investing a part of their substantial assets in the developing countries. The proposal of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for the recycling of petro-dollars in the Third World and of their readiness to participate in international measures to support such reinvestment by undertaking to minimise the investment risk to the OPEC countries is an extremely constructive proposal deserving careful study.

27. I have dwelt at length about the Least Developed Countries and the need for special attention being devoted to them, not because it is my intention to deflect attention from the problems of the developing world as a whole, but because in many cases the needs and requirements of the Least Developed Countries are different. Therefore, the solutions which we seek must also differ, but our belief and conviction in the need for a New International Economic Order is unshakable. We very much appreciate the support that our more fortunate brethren in the developing world have given to the special efforts and programmes directed at assisting the Least Developed Countries. We are confident that such support will be forthcoming in an increasing measure from all countries, both developing and developed, East and West, North and South.

28. In recent years we have seen an abundance of ideas directed at resolving the problems of mankind. We must conserve the world's limited resources; that much has now been clearly established. We must increase food production and wipe out the scourges of poverty and hunger; on this we are all agreed. There are no dissenting voices when we speak of a fair price for the products of the South. It is indeed heartening that after all these years of painful negotiations we have finally given life to the Common Fund. No matter, that the size of the Fund is much smaller than what we had originally envisaged, we have, hesitantly, taken an important step forward towards the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

29. But, we must not stop here. It is essential that we apply ourselves to seeking ways and means to cross the other hurdles, in the fields of energy, trade, industry, financial institutions, employment, transfer of technology, food and agriculture and the transfer of resources. Without a massive transfer of resources we think it unlikely that many of us from the South, particularly the Least Developed Countries will be able to break out of the vicious cycle of poverty in which we find ourselves trapped. Apart from sizeable increase in Official Development Assistance from the industrialised countries including those with centrally planned economies, we should consider an international system of revenue mobilisation through taxation of international trade and expenditure on arms. We should also consider imposing a tax on the super rich both in the North and the South. Hundreds of thousands of foreign nationals particularly from the developing world are employed in different parts of the world. These foreign nationals generally pay income tax to the host governments only. A percentage of this tax should be returned to the country of the foreign nationals. Special levies should be imposed on the transnational corporations, and substantial part of the income to be derived from the extraction of minerals from the Sea bed should also be made available to the South. We fully support the idea put forward by the Brandt Commission's Report for a world development fund. It is also desirable that a comprehensive reorganisation of international institutions including the UN and its Specialised Agencies is undertaken with a view to better implementing the structural and functional changes which will result from the establishment of a new international Economic Order.

30. In sum, I would like to propose the implementation of the following concrete measures which I feel will greatly alleviate the present problems in the South, in particular among the poorest countries:

(i) that the South extends all possible cooperation to informing and educating the public opinion in the North on the need for a new International Economic Order;

(ii) that the developed countries including those with planned economies should double their Official Development Assistance to the Least Developed Countries immediately and provide such assistance in the form of untied grants;

(iii) that OPEC countries should effect a 50 percent reduction in the price of oil for the Least Developed Countries;

(iv) that an international consortium should be established to develop the energy resources of the Least Developed Countries;

(v) that OPEC countries should, with possible participation of developed countries, invest a part of their assets in the developing countries;

(vi) that there should be a massive transfer of resources from the North to the South through taxation of international trade and arms expenditure;

(vii) that the North should compensate the South for the services of its manpower not making a positive contribution to the economies of the North;

(viii) that special levies should be imposed on trans-national corporations and that the super-rich should pay a special tax to help the poor in the South;

(ix) that the UN, the UN Specialised Agencies, the IMF and the IBRD should be reorganised and restructured so as to better serve the interest of the developing countries and including the creation of appropriate institutions to implement the Action Programme for the Least Developed Countries;

(x) that a world development fund, with universal membership should be established; the fund would receive the worldwide levies and would be responsible for the allocation and proper utilisation of these funds.

31. The deteriorating international situation due to foreign military intervention in the regions, far and near, is totally incompatible with the objectives of the New International Economic Order. There is an imperative need for concentration of efforts on national development, internal stability, as well as regional peace and cooperation. It was in this context that Bangladesh recently proposed a South Asian Summit Conference. We find that while regional cooperation has successfully struck roots in different parts of the world, there has been no serious efforts to promote cooperation among the countries of South Asia on a regional basis. Our first objective will be to get together and explore the possible areas of cooperation for the mutual benefit of all the countries in the region. We have seen elsewhere in the world how regional cooperation has helped to remove tensions and soften the position of adversaries in the common interest. It is time we made a start in South Asia.

32. I hope, I have succeeded in conveying my anguish and agony which I have no doubt are shared by many of the distinguished delegates present here. I can only agree with Mr Brandt when he says "the shaping of our common future is much too important to be left to governments and experts alone. Therefore, our appeal goes to youth, to women and labour movements, to political, intellectual and religious leaders, to scientists and educators, to technicians and managers, to members of the rural and business communities. May they all try to understand and to conduct their affairs in the light of this new challenge."

33. We must face the challenge of the contemporary world. The need of the hour is for bold and imaginative action. We will not find solutions if we cling to out-dated concepts and institutions. We must act in concert and work for a better and nobler life for all segments of the family of mankind. The nations of the world taken together have the resource and technology to achieve this goal. Along the path of cooperation this goal can be attained much faster than many would believe. Reasons of both economic and political security dictate that we follow this path. I sincerely hope and pray that we make the right choice in the right time. Thank you, Mr President.

CSO: 4220

## BNP HOLDS NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

### President's Address

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 10 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman, Chairman of Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), said in Dacca on Thursday that the canal-digging programme would begin from November 1 and asked the leaders and workers of the BNP and its front organisations to take active part in this programme.

Addressing the national executive committee meeting of BNP at the party central office on Thursday, President Zia made it clear that none of the party leaders and workers living in urban areas would be allowed to stay away from the canal-digging programme. The BNP leaders are not a privileged class, he added.

The President said that the people had been benefitted from the canal-digging programme last year and we must make a big national thrust for making the country surplus in food.

President Ziaur Rahman said that no programme could be successfully implemented if the link between the people and the party leaders was not strong enough and this vacuum cannot be filled in by an individual. He advised the party leaders to go their own localities to acquaint themselves with the problems in their areas and to take initiative to implement the political and economic programmes of the party. [as published]

He asked every one to go to villages instead of staying in the cities and towns.

Sounding a note of warning to self-seekers, President Zia said those who are busy in self-seekers and ignores the interest of the people and the nation would not be spared in any way and the people and the party were watching their activities. [as published] President Zia said that if any one tries to create feud inside the party would be taken to task and the self-seekers should quit the party.

Calling the party leaders and workers to carry forward the nationalist ideology and the economic programme of the BNP, President Zia said the politics of the old style politics had become obsolete. He told the partymen that the people had accepted the politics of his party and the Opposition parties propagating the foreign "ism" have been isolated from the people for their bankruptcy. [as published] He said that the constructive politics of the BNP



had attracted the workers of the different Opposition parties who are now joining the BNP. [as published] He noted that these workers and leaders of the Opposition parties had become frustrated with the programmes of their party. He informed that BNP village committees had been formed in 40 to 50 per cent villages of the country.

Speaking about the law and order situation, President Zia said the criminals in whichever party they belong to would be punished.

He said if any one in the BNP commits any crime, he would be punished and his punishment would be more severe than those of the lawbreakers of other party.

Speaking about the Bangladesh nationalism, President Zia said those who were in power in the past did not think about the independence and welfare of the masses. That is why they could destroy parliamentary democracy in 1975 and introduced Baksal and presidential system in the country. They were again speaking of parliamentary democracy he stated. President Zia said that there is no precedence in the world the way one party rule was imposed on the people in 1975. President Zia said without the mandate of the people no basic change could be effected in the Constitution. [as published]

President Zia said that the important nations of the world were all praise for Bangladesh because our politics was based on the people and Bangladesh was following an independent and neutral foreign policy.

President Zia said that the leadership of the BNP was in the hands of the freedom fighters and we are not afraid of any internal or external threat. He said that the development programmes must be implemented by uniting 90 million people on the basis of Bangladeshi nationalism. He asked the party workers to go to villages and implement the programmes.

Vice President Mr Justice Ahsan Sattar, Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman, party Secretary-General Dr A. [name illegible] Badrudooza Choudhury, Deputy Prime Minister Jamaluddin Ahmed, Deputy Prime Minister S. A. Bari A.T., Home Minister A.S.M. Mustafizur Rahman, Information Minister Shamsul Huda Choudhury, Jute Minister Habibullah Khan advocate Kazi Kamruzzaman, advocate Shamsul Huq, Mr Shamsul Huq, MP, Principal Abul Kashem Talukdar, advocate Moazzem Hussain, Md Mohsin Ali, Mr Mustain Billah Tuku Biswash, and Mr Jamal Ahmed Choudhury also addressed the [word illegible].

#### Call To End War

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 10 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] The national executive committee of Bangladesh Nationalist Party on Thursday passed resolutions condoling the death of some party workers and called for ending the fratricidal war between Iraq and Iran, reports BSS.

It also called on the workers to make the canal-digging programme a success, urging the party-government to do away with corruption in all spheres of the administration, to accomplish the task of eradication of illiteracy and to declare assets-liabilities of the presidents and secretaries of the party's political districts till October 1, 1980.

According to a party Press release the national executive committee adopted resolutions to express its deepest sympathies with the bereaved members of the families of late Syed Mosharraf Ali, President of the party's Faridpur political district, late Nurul Huq Mukul President of the Jhenidah Jubo Dal and late Khaleda Balbul, Organising Secretary of the women's branch of the party's Chittagong political district.

The BNP National Executive Committee also expressed deep concern at the fratricidal war between Iraq and Iran and called for ending the conflict through peaceful negotiations.

The BNP NEC urged all the party workers and its leaders to respond to party chief Chairman Ziaur Rahman's call to participate with the people to make the nationwide canal-digging programme from November one a complete success.

It instructed the party-government to take appropriate measures to root out corruption from all levels of the administration.

It also urged its workers and leaders including the frontal organisations of the party to successfully implement the revolutionary call to given by its Chairman for eradication illiteracy from the country. [as published]

The resolution also asked the presidents and secretaries of its political districts to declare their individual properties assets and liabilities in their own names or in the names of their wives or children till October 1, 1980, before the party central office.

The party NEC resolved to increase the numbers of the members of the national standing committee of BNP from 11 to 15, the Press release added.

CSO: 4220

FINANCE MINISTER BRIEFS NEWSMEN ON IMF PARLEY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 9 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Finance Minister Saifur Rahman observed in Dacca on Wednesday that the just-concluded joint annual meeting of the World Bank (WB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington ended with "a note of optimism and relative confidence" to strengthen the global economy and to promote the needed structural changes in the Third World economies in particular to help the process of sustained growth within the framework of relative price stability.

He expressed the view that the meeting had led to a better realisation of the fact that the prevailing disruptions in the global economy must be brought to an end, if international trade, investment and growth were to continue. He felt that there was a broad consensus in the meeting to "lubricate the liquidity system of the world" in general and to generate sufficient liquidity flows to the oil-importing developing countries in particular. This, he contended, can be considered as the major success of the meeting against the backdrop of the failure of the just concluded UN special session on development strategy for the developing Third World countries.

Briefing newsmen at his Secretariat office on the day about the outcome of the joint annual meeting of the WB and the IMF, the Finance Minister said that a number of concrete steps were taken at the meeting in an effort to "bring an order in the existing disorderly situation in the world economy and to meet the pressing development needs of the developing countries."

Mr Saifur Rahman returned home on Tuesday night after attending the joint annual meeting of the WB and the IMF.

Giving a broad outline of the new concrete steps approved or recommended at the meeting, the Finance Minister stated that the IMF Board of Directors had endorsed a programme, to be known as Extended Fund Facility (EFF) for facilitating the medium-term adjustments for correcting the imbalances in the balance of payments for the member countries. Under this EFF arrangement, a member country will be entitled to a drawings of 600 per cent of its quota from the Fund over a period of three years as loan to be paid over a period of eight to ten years. The entitlement to such drawings will depend on "sound demand and supply policies and proper management of the economy" by the concerned member country.



He noted that the lending capacity of the IMF for extending balance of payments support to its member countries had recently been increased at the seventh quota review meeting of the fund which had already approved the doubling of the meeting quota limit for respective members.

The Finance Minister said that Bangladesh would be eligible to draw upto 228 million SDR (or equivalent to 296 million US dollars at the current value of SDR) under the EFF. "We have under contemplation to make good use of this facility now" he observed.

He stated that the IMF had also agreed to make certain relaxations in its existing conditions for enabling a member to seek its support and assistance. With more flexibility and realism, the Fund would now be able to extend its facilities particularly for the developing countries on long-term basis and with due regard for the socio-political priorities of the respective member countries, he pointed out.

Mr Saifur Rahman said that the IMF in the annual meeting had decided to open a fund on interest subsidy account to subsidise its lending in terms of reduction in interest for low-income developing countries. Already some countries have made contributions for this fund, he pointed out while stating that Bangladesh along with other Third World countries had proposed that the fund for interest subsidy account should be created on the basis of additionality of resources and not by diverting funds from the Trust Fund which had already been providing soft loans to low-income countries.

He observed that the interim committee of the Fund had endorsed a plan for increased allocation of SDR to the member countries to meet their increasing needs of liquidity in view of the heavy burden of oil import and the existing huge imbalances in the balance of payments. The Board of Directors of the IMF had directed its interim committee to examine and finalise a report in this connection he added. He observed that when such a programme would come into being, it would ultimately bring about a mechanism for recycling surpluses from the oil-exporting countries.

The Minister said that the Board of Directors of the IMF had approved the programme for extended operations under the Food Financing Facility of the Fund for those developing countries which are hard hit by draught, crop failures or adversely affected by increases in food prices in the international market. Bangladesh has suggested in the meeting that the Food Financing Facility should be based on additionality of resources, not from diversion of fund from other existing facilities of the IMF.

He further stated that the Board of Directors of the IMF had approved a decision to link SDR with five currencies (dollar, pound sterling yen mark and franc) in place of existing 16 currencies.

About the World Bank's future lending activities, the Finance Minister said that the annual meeting had decided to raise the capital subscription of the Bank from 40 billion US dollars to 85 billion US dollars and to raise the loan gearing ratio of the Bank from the existing 1:1 to 1:2. This will enable the Bank to offer an outstanding loan of 170 billion US dollars, he added.

Mr Saifur Rahman stated the Board of Governors of the Bank had decided to mobilise funds for its soft-loan agency, S. Akhter (8) 8-10-1980 International Development Association (IDA) through bridge financing since the sixth replenishment of the IDA funds was yet to be made effective because of legislative delays in some countries. Already 14 countries have extended 1.2 billion dollars as bridge-financing arrangements for the IDA, he disclosed. [para as published]

Mr Saifur Rahman pointed out that Bangladesh had proposed at the meeting for generating a fund out of a part of the profits of the Bank for interest subsidy account in order to enable the Least Developed Countries to avail themselves of its usual lending operations on relatively easier and subsidised terms, he said.

He noted that an energy affiliate of the World Bank would be set up with a total fund of 25 million US dollars initially to help develop the energy resources development programmes in the oil-importing countries. He observed that Bangladesh had suggested for sanction of loans from this energy affiliate at subsidised rate for the poor developing countries. She had also supported the programme for "structural adjustment loan" from the WB for those countries suffering from serious maladjustment in their balance of payments on soft-term basis, he added.

Mr Saifur Rahman noted that the developing countries including Bangladesh pressed at the joint annual meeting of the WB-IMF to give immediate consideration to the proposals of the Brandt Commission for doubling the flow of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the low-income countries by 1985. There was a general appreciation of our stand at the meeting, he added.

The Finance Minister said that he had met the World Bank President and the IMF chief executive during his stay in Washington and discussed possibilities of increasing assistance and support for the country. He noted that the development efforts of Bangladesh in agriculture, education and family planning were widely appreciated by them.

He mentioned that an agreement with the WB for the Bakrabad-Chittagong gas pipeline was finalised during his stay in Washington. He anticipated that the WB commitments from Bangladesh would rise to over 350 million US dollars for the year, 1979-80 as against the earlier commitment of 275 million US dollars by the Bank at the last consortium meeting.

He also referred to his discussions in Washington with the Saudi and the Kuwaiti Finance Ministers and the Chief Executive of the Islamic Development Bank. He felt that more development and commodity assistance would come from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Islamic Development Bank. Saudi Arabia had already indicated the possibility of additional funds to meet the shortfall in funds for the urea fertiliser factory at Chittagong, he said while adding that the Kuwaiti Finance Minister had also offered an additional grant of 10 million US dollars from the Kuwaiti development fund for building schools and hospitals in Bangladesh.

TEXT OF FOREIGN MINISTER HUQ'S NEW YORK SPEECH

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 10 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Following is the text of the address by Prof Muhammad Shamsul Huq, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh to the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and heads of delegations of Nonaligned countries in New York recently.

Mr Chairman,

On behalf of Bangladesh delegation, I would like to compliment you for convening this extraordinary meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Nonaligned countries. It has now become customary to hold such meetings during the regular session of the UN General Assembly every year. We hope that this practice would continue to be followed since such meetings afford us an opportunity of exchanging views on matters of common interest and reviewing important international developments during the course of the year. My delegation also takes this opportunity to record its appreciation for the report presented by you to this meeting.

Mr Chairman, the present meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned countries is being held under a shadow cast by the passing away of one of the founding fathers of the Nonaligned Movement, President Joseph Broz Tito. In his death, the world has lost an outstanding leader and a statesman and the Nonaligned Movement springhead of inspiration and support. Along with other members of the Nonaligned Movement Bangladesh deeply mourns the death of this great leader.

Mr Chairman: I would like to assure you of our fullest cooperation in your effort to strengthen the Nonaligned Movement. Despite the many challenges that the Movement had to face, it has happily emerged as an important political force in serving the cause of peace, freedom and justice in the world. Bangladesh firmly believes that strict adherence to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement provides a sound and solid basis for securing safeguarding international peace and security and also in eliminating the remaining vestiges of colonialism and racism.

Mr Chairman, Bangladesh views with deep concern the deteriorating political situation, and the continuing crises in the Middle East, in Afghanistan and Kampuchea are a matter of deep pain and anguish to us. [as published]

Firmly committed to the principles of Non-alignment, Bangladesh remains opposed to all forms of intervention in the internal affairs of other nations and recognises

the right of the people of a country to choose its own political, economic and social systems. In order to restore peace and normalcy in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, Bangladesh would urge for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from these countries and creation of conditions which would enable the people of these countries freely to choose government of their own without any external interference in any form.

It is, indeed most distressing that the Middle-East crisis has become more aggravated than before. The latest illegal move of Israel to annex Jerusalem has outraged the feelings of Moslems and Christians alike as a blatant violation of international laws and conventions. The continuing defiance [as published] by Israel of the resolutions and decisions of the UN and opinion of the international community has, indeed, created an explosive situation in the Middle East. The rejection of the latest illegal action of Israel by the international community is embodied in the UN Security Council resolution 20 August 1980, and their concern over the threat that it poses to international peace and security is clearly reflected in the decision of the 13 countries to remove their capital from Jerusalem and also in the resolution of the UN calling upon Israel to vacate all illegally occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem by 15 November 1980. We would like to stress once again that a lasting and durable peace in this region can be ensured only through the complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem, and restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians including that of a state of their own in their homeland under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Mr Chairman, the armed hostilities between Iran and Iraq are indeed, a most tragic and distressing development. Directly on my arrival in New York, I had an opportunity of meeting the Nonaligned members of the Security Council and discuss this problem. We agreed that it was imperative that an immediate initiative be taken for efforts at various levels including the Security Council to end this fratricidal conflict between two Nonaligned and Islamic countries. The same evening, following an informal meeting of the members of the Security Council and on the basis of a unanimous decision, an appeal was addressed by the President of the Security Council to the Presidents of the two countries to end this conflict. President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh also addressed an appeal on behalf of the Government and the people of Bangladesh to the Presidents of these two brotherly countries.

It is in the fitness of things that the Islamic Conference also sent out a peace mission to Iran and Iraq which, as decided by the Conference, will continue its efforts towards our common objective of an immediate cessation of hostilities and a just and honourable settlement of the dispute through peaceful negotiations.

Mr Chairman, Bangladesh has noted with appreciation the sustained mediatory efforts of the five western powers in evolving a formula on Namibia for the transfer of power to the true representatives of its people under the control and supervision of the UN. We are however concerned by the attempts being made by the racist minority regime in South Africa to annihilate SWAPO and to impose a puppet government in Namibia in violation of the UN resolutions, in particular those of the Security Council. In accordance with the Maputo final communique



and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, all efforts of the General Assembly and in particular the Algiers Declaration on Namibia adopted in June, 1980, all efforts should be made to implement the Security Council resolutions leading towards the eventual independence of Namibia.

Mr Chairman, it is a matter of great satisfaction for my delegation to welcome in our midst the distinguished representative of Zimbabwe. The final victory of the brave people of Zimbabwe is a landmark in the history of the Nonaligned Movement.

Regarding Cyprus, we welcome initiatives of the Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim. We are happy to note that the leaders of the two communities are meeting now in Nicosia and we appeal to all, both inside and outside Cyprus, to encourage them to reach mutually acceptable agreement so that both the communities could live in freedom and dignity under a federated Cyprus.

Mr Chairman, we also believe that the comprehensive programme for disarmament adopted unanimously in the meeting of the Disarmament Commission last year and the resolution concerning the second disarmament decade for the 1980s adopted in the recent meeting of the Disarmament Commission are positive steps forward in our quest for achieving a general and complete disarmament. The enlargement of the committee on Disarmament to enhance its representative character and the revitalization of the Disarmament Commission are considered by us as two positive institutional reforms. We believe that contacts and negotiations have to be continued and no efforts should be spared for creating a momentum for inducing the two super powers to enter into effective and meaningful negotiations with Nonaligned countries for achieving the general and complete disarmament.

Mr Chairman, Bangladesh believes that the cause of peace and security would easily be promoted by the creation of zones of peace in areas like the Indian Ocean, South and South East Asia and the Mediterranean. Bangladesh has noted with satisfaction the enlargement of the ad-hoc committee on the Indian Ocean, we believe that the active participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and other major maritime users will positively contribute to the deliberations of the ad-hoc committee in helping us implementing the General Assembly Resolution 2832. We trust that the proposed conference on Indian Ocean may be held in Sri Lanka in 1981 as per General Assembly Resolution 34/80b.

Mr Chairman, in the context of the threat posed to peace and security by the deteriorating economic situation, I would like briefly to refer to the recently concluded eleventh special session of the General Assembly on international economic cooperation and development. The importance attached to the eleventh special session by us is demonstrated by the fact that the President of Bangladesh personally addressed the session and put forward some specific and concrete recommendations for the amelioration of the economic plight of the developing countries, particularly the least developed among them. We are disappointed that all the countries could not agree to the procedure and time frame for the global negotiations. We should, however, try to take advantage of the gains made during the special session and continue our efforts to create a favourable climate for the success of the global round of negotiations early next year. The agreement reached on the international development strategy for the 1980s is a major achievement for

all developing countries. Our collective interest warrants the adoption of the international development strategy without delay. The Bangladesh delegation is particularly gratified that the special session adopted the resolution S-11/4 in order to meet the critical economic situation of the least developed countries. I would like to draw attention to the declaration of the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 which underlined the urgent need for concrete steps to be taken during the current session of the General Assembly to reinforce the preparations for the UN conference on the least developed countries. Bangladesh delegation firmly believes that along with our joint efforts to generate the much needed political will in the developing world, we should also ensure that the economic cooperation among developing countries receives the attention that it deserves. In this regard, I would like to underscore the immense possibilities of mutual cooperation and assistance among the developing countries themselves within the framework of the ECDC and the meaningful role that can be played in this regard by the oil exporting and the more developed countries, with special attention to the needs of the least developed countries. We believe that the decisions of the sixth Nonaligned Summit in Havana and those of the Foreign Ministers of the Group of 77 just concluded in New York, provide important guidelines for the establishment of a just and equitable new international economic order.

Mr Chairman, in conclusion, I would like to reaffirm the view of Bangladesh that the strength of our movement lies in its moral content and in the clear reflection of its nonblock character in all of its activities. It is in this context that we would like to stress the imperative need for strict and unswerving adherence to the principles of nonintervention and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. Every meeting of the Nonaligned movement has unequivocally declared any violation of its principles as incompatible with the obligations assumed by member states under the Charter of the UN. Such violation of the basic principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement and also those of the UN Charter as well as the Declaration on the Principles of International Law concerning friendly relations among states cannot but undermine the unity and solidarity of our movement.

Thank you Mr Chairman.

CSO: 4220

RAHMAN SAYS NEW INFORMATION ORDER NEEDED

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Test] Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman said in Dacca on Sunday that the Government believed in intellectual democracy to promote "free flow of ideas." In this connection he also stressed the need for establishment of a new world information order as enunciated in the Mac Bride Commission report.

The Prime Minister said this while inaugurating the second national conference of the Bangladesh Public Relations Association at the Teacher-Student Centre of Dacca University on the day.

Mr Shamsul Huda Chowdhury, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr Zahirul Islam, General Secretary of the Association and Mr Abdul Wahab, a member of the Association addressed the inaugural session of the conference Mr Mohammad Nurul Islam, President of the association was in the chair.

The Prime Minister who recently attended the 21st session of the UNESCO in Belgrade said that the representatives of Third World countries had supported the implementation of the MacBride Commission report. If the MacBride Commission's report is accepted, it would bridge the gap in the flow of information between the developing and the developed countries of the world, he maintained.

The world has been dominated by five major transnational news agencies, he said. Unless there is any natural disaster like cyclone, we do not become news in the eyes of these agencies, he said. He assured the Association of all Government cooperation in sending the public relations personnel to international conferences. He expressed the hope that in cooperation with the relevant ministries the professional efficiency of the public relations men would improve.

Information Minister Mr Shamsul Huda Chowdhury said that the job of public relationing is a two-way traffic it promotes sale on the one hand while on the other it buys the goodwill and criticism of the people. He said that the public relations people should highlight the correct information about their respective departments.

There should be a good and cordial relationship between the public relations men of Government and the non-Government departments, the Minister said. The public relations men should have say in the whole right from design to distribution of the commodities, he said.

Mr Mohammad Nurul Islam President of the Association in his address said that they should be given opportunity to express their opinion. While dwelling at length on different aspects of the problems of the Association, he said there is need for training of the public relations men to develop the profession.

The inaugural session of the conference was followed by a seminar which was participated by among others Mr Abdul Toab Khan, Mr A. B. M. Musa, Ahmed Humayun Mr Nazrul Islam, Syed Nuruddin, Mr Mostafa Nurul Islam and Mr Gias Kamal Chowdhury.

CSO: 4220



TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT BANQUET FOR TOURE

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman said in Dacca on Sunday night the liberation of Jerusalem and its restoration to Arab and Islamic sovereignty was "our sacred and bounden duty and expressed happiness at the 'rapid awakening to the gravity of the situation created by Israel'" reports BSS.

The threat to al-Quds al-Sherif in Jerusalem is a threat to the entire Islamic world, the President told the banquet given by him at Bangabhaban in honour of President Sekou Toure of Guinea, who came here earlier on Monday for a three-day state visit to Bangladesh.

President Zia who is one of three-member summit level committee on Jerusalem, said, "We voice our deep concern and resentment over the continued occupation of the Arab land and annexation of the holy city of Jerusalem by Israel" causing threat to world peace as well.

President Zia said he was looking forward to working in "close concert" with President Toure and King Hassan of Morocco--the two other members of the Summit-level Committee for "accomplishing the great task assigned to us."

Referring to cooperation with the West African state the President said the two countries shared 'values' and the common aspirations of the peoples for economic welfare and social development. The destiny of the developing countries was inextricably linked with 'each other' he added.

He said the Non-alignment was the cornerstone of the two countries and that both were committed to work for the strengthening and for the preservation and promotion of the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

The President said Bangladesh was always opposed to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, domination of hegemonism to any form or manifestation and "we have always extended unequivocal support to the struggle for freedom and human rights in Africa and elsewhere."

The Bangladesh leader also expressed his "great concern" that many nations of the world were still threatened with political and economic subjugation and wished success to those struggling people to shake off the remaining vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination.

President Zia paid high tribute to President Toure for his deep conviction whose commitment to the ideals of freedom and justice of strength for the oppressed people of the Third World is general and Africa in particular.

#### Text of Speech

Following is the text of speech of President Ziaur Rahman at the banquet hosted in honour of President Sekou Toure of Guinea on Sunday night in Dacca.

"Your Excellency President Sekou Toure, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, We are indeed very happy and most honoured to have in our midst tonight our great friend and brother, the President of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea and the distinguished members of his delegation. On behalf of the Government and the people of Bangladesh, and on my own behalf, it gives me great pleasure to extend to you all a very warm and hearty welcome. We are confident that your august visit will greatly contribute towards further strengthening of the fraternal ties and friendly understanding which so happily exist between our two countries and peoples.

"Excellency Your presence in our midst is of very special significance to us. The people of Bangladesh have great admiration for you as a man of vision and deep conviction whose commitment to the ideals of freedom and justice has been a constant source of strength for the oppressed people of the Third World in general and Africa in particular. As a determined and dynamic Pan-Africanist, Your Excellency enjoys a legendary reputation not only among our African brothers but also in the rest of the Third World. You are esteemed highly as a scholar whose speeches and writings reveal a coherent and original philosophy and who is well known as a pioneer of non-aligned movement and a fearless freedom fighter dedicated to the welfare of his people.

"Bangladesh and Guinea are bound by shared values and the common aspirations of the peoples of the two countries for economic welfare and social development. As developing nations, our two countries have common experience, outlook and aspirations. Bangladesh, like Guinea is dedicated to peace stability and progress. The destiny of the developing countries is inextricably linked with each other. Our two countries should continue their endeavour to strengthen their relations and extend the areas of cooperation.

"Non-alignment is the cornerstone of the foreign policies of our two nations. We are committed to work for the strengthening and for the preservation and promotion of the basic principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

"We note with great concern that many nations of the world are still threatened with political and economic subjugation. These nations are continuing their struggle for political and economic emancipation. We as you know, have always been opposed to imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, domination or hegemonism in any form or manifestation. We have always extended unequivocal support to the struggle for freedom and human rights in Africa and all over the world. The emergence of an independent sovereign Zimbabwe is a matter of great satisfaction to us. We sincerely hope that the sons of the soil of South Africa and Namibia

will also achieve success like the people of Zimbabwe, in their struggle for self-determination in the region will finally disappear in the very near future. We reiterate our unflinching support to the heroic peoples in South Africa and Namibia in their just struggle for freedom and justice.

"As members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, Guinea and Bangladesh have been coordinating their efforts to uphold the causes and interests of the Muslim World. We observe with dismay and deep anguish the escalation of tension in the Middle East. We voice our deep concern and resentment over the continued occupation of the Arab land and the annexation of the holy City of Jerusalem by Israel which threatens the peace not only in the region but global peace. The threat to al-Quds al-Sherif is a threat to the entire Islamic World. The liberation of Jerusalem and its restoration to Arab and Islamic sovereignty is our sacred and bounden duty. We note with great satisfaction the rapid awakening to the gravity of the situation created by Israel. We welcome the formation of the Summit Level Committee on Jerusalem of which His Majesty King Hassan of Morocco, Your Excellency and myself are the members and I am looking forward to the honour of working in close concert with you for accomplishing the great task assigned to us.

"The importance of economic development in our countries can hardly be overemphasized. We have been watching with admiration the great development efforts being made by the Government of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea under your wise guidance and dynamic leadership. We in Bangladesh, have taken an avowed policy to fight poverty, hunger, malnutrition and illiteracy. Though the task ahead is formidable and complex our people are determined to accelerate the pace of progress in these sectors through self-reliance and cooperation with friendly nations.

"It is indeed a matter of great concern for us that the widening disparity between the rich and the poor nations has assumed such an alarming magnitude that economic polarization stands out as the most serious threat to peace and security in the present-day world. The restructuring of the existing economic system has, therefore, become the imperative necessity in the interest of global peace. The New International Economic Order, based on equity and justice, must be established without any further delay.

"Excellency, As I conclude, I would like to express once again how happy we are that Your Excellency could make it convenient to pay a state visit to Bangladesh. We are confident that your visit will lead to the widening and deepening of the existing fraternal relations and cooperation between our two countries and peoples in the years ahead.

"May I now request Your Excellencies, Ladies and distinguished guests to join me in a toast:

- to the health, happiness and long life of His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure;
- to the well-being of the distinguished members of the entourage;
- to the continued peace, progress and prosperity of the brotherly people of Guinea; and
- to the everlasting friendship and cooperation between Bangladesh and Guinea.

# MEMBERS CONDEMN JSD LEADERS' ACTIVITIES

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Seven leaders of Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (JSD) have convened a joint meeting of workers of JSD, Sramik Jote, Irshak League and Chhatra League (Pro-JSD) at 4 p.m. today (Thursday) at Dacca District Sports Association auditorium, according to a Press release.

The conveners of the meeting are Messrs Abdullah Sarker, Khalequzzaman Bhuiyan, Momtaz Begum Asafuddaulah Ekramul Huq, Habibullah Chowdhury and A.F.M. Mahbul Huq.

Meanwhile, presidents and general secretaries of Sirajdikhan, Munshiganj and Tongibari Thana Units of the Party have condemned the activities of 10 top JSD leaders and demanded organisational action against them.

In a joint statement to the Press on Wednesday they said that 10 leaders of JSD, including Major (Retd.) M.A. Jalil, President, Mr A.S.M. Abdur Rab, General Secretary and Mr Sirajul Alam Khan, member, had deviated from party principles and constitution, ignored the strategic side and pursued policy of revisioning which were responsible for the division in the party.

These leaders, they alleged, had resorted to "lies" in public meetings thereby creating confusion among the party workers and leading the party towards reactionary politics.

The thana level leaders demanded immediate summoning of the joint extended meeting of the party and its front organisations and called upon the workers not to be misguided by these 10 leaders.

The signatories to the statement were: Ishaq Tulkder Mehdi and Khandker Moazzem Hussain Nannu, President and General Secretary of Sirajdikhan unit, Abdul Hamid Khan and Mir Ashraful Islam, President and General Secretary of Tongibari Thana unit, Ali Ahmed and Aswar Hussain, President and General Secretary of Munshiganj thana unit of the party.

## 3 More Expelled

Three leaders of Bangladesh Gono Karmachari Federation were expelled from the organisation at a meeting of the Central Committee held at the central office of the Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal (JSD) on Wednesday, according to a Press release signed by Mr Md Nur Hussain, general secretary of the organisation. The expelled leaders were Vice-President Akmal Ali and Mr Shahjahan Khan and Humayun Kabir Haru, members.

CSO: 4220

## JSD DISSIDENTS HOLD RALLY, PLAN CONFERENCE

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 10 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] Dissident leaders of Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal on Thursday announced that they will hold a convention to chart out their next course of action towards formation of a revolutionary party to bring emancipation of the people.

The dissident leaders were speaking at a joint workers meeting of JSD, Chhatra League (Azad-Siddiky), Krishak League and Sramik Jote at Dacca District Sports Association Auditorium. It was the first move of the dissident JSD leaders to organise themselves since the split in the party last month.

Presided over by Mr Abdullah Sarker the meeting was addressed by Messrs A.F.M. Mahbubul Huq, Khalequzzaman Bhuiya and Abu Bakr Siddiky, Messrs Habibullah Choudhury, Asafuddowlah, Ekramul Huq and Mrs Montaza Begum, the other dissident party leaders were present at the meeting.

Mr Abdullah Sarker accused the JSD leadership for being obsessed with the mentality to capture power at any cost. "They are conspiring secretly for this purpose and have been working as a stooge of Russians," he alleged.

Lashing out at the 18-point programme of JSD he said that it was "based on opportunism and framed to please the Government." He said that with this programme the "JSD leaders, posing as pseudo-revolutionaries are trying to confuse people by passing socialism and ignoring class struggle."

Mr Sarker urged the JSD rank file "to avoid any thinking towards forming another so-called socialist party like JSD and strive forward towards formation of a party to launch a mass movement to bring emancipation of the people."

### Helping BKSAL

In his lengthy speech Mr A.F.M. Mahbubul Huq narrated the background of the split in the JSD and their differences with the leadership of the party. He also lashed at the 12 JSD central leaders for "providing a breathing space to the Government on the one hand and helping rehabilitating the BKSAL on the other."

Mr Mahbub said that JSD leaders entered into an alliance of expedience with the Awami League instead of forging a principle unity with the left democratic forces by sacrificing its tradition of struggle since 1972. He said that when most

of the party workers refused to accept the alliance with the BKSALites the leadership threatened the workers.

Mr Khalequzzaman Bhuiya described the theoretical aspect of the differences with the JSD leadership. Quoting profusely from the documents of the party he said that the leadership was suffering from anarchy in their thinking. He pointed out that with the proposal for a national democratic government the leadership wanted to share power with persons like Shrikh Mujibur Rahman and Khandoker Moshtaque Ahmed.

CSO: 4220



PRIME MINISTER DESCRIBES UNIVERSITY, OTHER PLANS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 10 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] Kushtia, Oct 9--Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman said here yesterday that apart from Islamic education, the Islamic University would teach all subjects of science and technology, agriculture and pharmacy, reports BSS.

Addressing a largely attended meeting at Shantidanga 16 miles from here the Prime Minister said that the Islamic University would be a residential one and there would be reserve seats for students from the Muslim countries. The teaching staff of the university, he added would include eminent scholars from the west as well as the Arab countries.

Shah Aziz said the aim of education in the university would be to produce scholars who have faith and knowledge--the one sustaining the other.

The Prime Minister said the basic objective of the Government was to promote economic development with social justice. The policy lays emphasis on production employment and equitable distribution of wealth as well as opportunities.

In the Five-Year Plan he said human resources development would get priority. The 19 point programme which is the charter of our national goals has laid special emphasis on self-reliance.

He said the canal digging on self-help basis in which the people voluntarily and overwhelmingly participated was an example of self-reliance. This he said had already yielded much higher production of wheat.

The concept of self-reliant Village Government which had generated much enthusiasm is also intended to promote the spirit of self-reliance he said.

Shah Aziz said the production of foodgrains was planned to be raised by 20 million tons by the end of the plan period. Meanwhile, he added the irrigation facilities would be increased from 3.6 million acres to 7.2 million acres.

He said "within the plan period well not only be self-sufficient in food but also be able to export." [as published]

Enumerating the manifold achievements of the BNP Government the Prime Minister said the Government had fulfilled all its pledges to the people by restoring

democracy rule of law fundamental rights and establishing a sovereign Parliament through peaceful elections. The Parliament enjoys unfettered legislative and financial power he asserted.

Shah Aziz denounced the politics of violence and called upon the people particularly the youth to channelise their energies to productive activities.

He called for eradication of illiteracy from the society and setting up education squads in every village to provide functional education to at least 150 men and women in every village by the end of this year.

The meeting was presided over by Syed Masud Rumi MP and District Development Coordinator and addressed by Mr Abdur Rahim MP.

Later the Prime Minister visited the construction of the administrative building of the Islamic University. He also visited several literacy centres both in the districts of Kushtia and Jessore.

CSO: 4220



TEXT OF REGULATION PASSED BY PRESS COUNCIL

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 9, 10 Oct 80

[9 Oct 80, pp 3, 6]

[Text] Following is the Text of Regulation of the Press Council as required und  
under the Press Council Act passed on Tuesday by the Press Council in its fifth  
session:

The inquiry procedure:

Contents of complaint: Where a person makes a complaint to the Council, he shall:

(a) furnish the name and address of the newspaper, news agency, editor or working  
journalist against which or whom the complaint is preferred a cutting of the matter  
or news item complained of in original and such other particulars as are relevant  
to the subject matter of the complaint; [as published]

(b) state in what manner the passage or news item complained of is objectionable;

(c) state whether the complaint had drawn the attention of the newspaper, news  
agency, editor or working journalist concerned the matter in the newspaper which  
in the opinion of the complaint is objectionable and also whether he has furnished  
the newspaper, news agency, editor or working journalist, as the case may be, the  
grounds for holding such opinion and if so enclose a copy of the reply, if any,  
received by the complainant;

(d) place all other relevant facts before the Council;

(e) the complainant shall ordinarily present before the Council petition of  
complaint in the form annexed with regulation.

The complainant while presenting the complaint shall at the foot thereof make  
and subscribed to a declaration to the effect:

(i) that to the best of his knowledge and belief he has laced all the relevant  
facts before the Council and that no proceedings are pending in any court of law  
in respect of any matter alleged in the complaint; [as published]

(ii) that he shall inform the Council forthwith if during the pendency of the inquiry before the Council any matter alleged in the complaint becomes the subject matter of any proceeding in a court of law.

As many copies of the petition of complaint should be supplied by the complainant as there are respondents. [as published]

Return of complaint: Where a complaint does not comply with the requirements of regulation 8, the chairman may return the complaint directing the complainant to bring it in conformity with such requirements and resubmit it within such time as he may fix in that behalf.

The order returning a complaint under this regulation shall contain the reasons for the return and a report shall be made to that effect to the council at the earliest possible opportunity.

Issue of notice: As soon as possible and in any case not later than 15 days from the date of receipt of a complaint fulfilling the requirements of regulation, the Chairman shall send a copy thereof as supplied by the complainant under regulation to the newspaper, news agency, editor or working journalist, against which or whom the complaint has been made along with a notice requiring the newspaper, news agency, editor or working journalist, as the case may be, to show cause why action should not be taken under section 12 of the Act.

The notice issued under Subregulation (1) shall be served by a messenger of the Council or sent by registered post to the newspaper, news agency, editor or working journalist concerned at the address furnished in the complaint.

If the notice is returned unserved with an endorsement to the effect that the addressee has refused to accept the notice the notice shall be deemed to have been duly served.

Filing of written statement--The newspaper, news agency, editor or working journalist against which or when the complaint is made may, within 14 days from the date of service of the copy of the complaint and notice under Regulation 10 or within such further [word illegible] as may be granted by the Chairman in this behalf submit a written statement in reply to the complaint.

Power to call for additional particulars etc.--The judicial committee may after considering the complaint and the written statement if any, call for such additional particulars or documents, relevant to the subject matter of the case as it may consider necessary from both the parties or either of them.

Rejection of complaint of the same nature [as published] previously inquired into--Where at any time in the course of the inquiry into the complaint it appears to the judicial committee that the subject matter of the complaint is substantially the same as or has been covered by, any former complaint dealt with by the Council under these regulations, the committee shall hear the complainant if he desires to be heard, and also the newspaper, news agency, editor, or other working journalist, as the case may be, if the committee considers it necessary and if the committee so holds recommend rejection of the complaint and submit the case to the

Council, and there upon the Council may be order in writing either reject the complaint or direct that the complaint may be inquired into. [as published]

The order of the Council in either case shall be communicated to the parties.

Provisions of the code of civil procedure to be followed: The judicial committee shall, as far as possible follow the procedure laid down in the code of civil procedure, 1908, in regard to the following matters, namely:

- (i) summoning of witnesses
- (ii) recording of evidence, and
- (iii) maintenance of records.

Inquiry by the committee: In the inquiry before the judicial committee the parties shall be entitled to evidences oral or documentary and make any oral submissions in support of their contentions.

At the close of the inquiry, the judicial committee shall make a report of its findings on the allegations contained in the complaint together with its reasons and submit the record of the case to the Council.

[10 Oct 80, p 3]

[Text] The following is the remaining part of the Regulation of Press Council passed on Tuesday by the Council:

Decision by the Council:--

(I) The Council shall, after persuing the record of the case pass final orders giving its decision on every finding contained there in or the council may remit the case to the judicial committee for such further inquiry as the Council deems necessary and on receipt of the further report of the judicial committee, the Council shall pass final order disposing of the case.

(II) Every case shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members of the Council present and voting and where there is an equality of votes, the Chairman shall draw up the final order, incorporating therein the main observations of the judicial committee and the council.

(III) The order of the Council shall be communicated in writing to the parties to the case, after it is authenticated by the Chairman or any other member authorised by him.

The petition of complaint shall ordinarily be in the following form.

(The form was in both Bengali and English)

Form of complaint

Before the Press Council

Case No

Complainant

so and so  
so and so

Opposite party

The complainant submits

The petition complaint may be handed over to the secretary, Press Council or may be sent to him, in which case it should be accompanied by a note in the following form:--

To the Secretary,

Press Council

A petition of complaint is submitted herewith a request that it may be placed before the Council. The notices etc., of the Council shall be as nearly as possible similar to those under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Freedom of the Press:

The Council may keep under review any development in Bangladesh likely to restrict the supply and dissemination of information of public interest and importance.

Any person or institution may report to the Council. The Council may take into consideration any development likely to restrict the supply and dissemination of information of public interest and importance.

Where a person or institution makes a report to the Council he shall:--

- (a) furnish the name and address of the persons of institutions responsible for the development;
- (b) submit the details of the development and such other particulars as are relevant to the subject, supported by documents or papers, if any;
- (c) state in what manner the development is likely to restrict the supply and dissemination of information of public interest and importance.

As soon as possible, the Chairman may send a copy of the report to be supplied by the reporter, to the person or institution against whom or which the report has been made along with a notice requiring the person or the institution to explain his position to the Council.

The person or the institution may submit written statement about the development alleged in the report.

The Council, after considering the report and the statement and considering such other additional matters and further considering evidences, if any, may arrive at a decision regarding the alleged development.

The Council may communicate its decision on the development to the persons of institutions, reporting and reported against.

The decisions of the Council in this behalf shall form part of the annual report of the Council. [as published]

CSO: 4220

DACCA MEETING OBSERVES PRC FOUNDDING ANNIVERSARY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 10 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] Mirza Gulam Hafiz, Speaker of the Jatiya Sangsad has said that the traditional bonds of friendship between Bangladesh and China will continue to grow from strength to strength in future.

The Speaker was delivering his presidential address at a function of the TSC auditorium on Thursday on the occasion of [number illegible] anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Mr Liu Shu Qing, the Chinese Ambassador, also addressed the function.

Organised by the Bangladesh-China Friendship Society, the function was also addressed by Mr Shanti Sen, Mr Ali Ashraf, Vice-Presidents, Mr Lutfe Alam General Secretary of the society, Mr Gias Kamal Chowdhury, President Dacca Union of Journalists and Mr M.A. Matin, a member of the society.

Mirza Golam Hafiz who is also the President of Bangladesh-China Friendship Society said that the heroic Chinese people waged a relentless struggle against colonialism expansionism, capitalism, hegemonism and their struggle weakened all the evil forces so long dominating developing nations.

He referred to the traditional bonds of friendship between Bangladesh and China and said that both these countries developed very cordial relationship during the 14th century when Sultan Ghiasuddin was in power in the then Bengal.

The Speaker thanked China and its people for extending substantial economic and technical assistance towards the development of Bangladesh.

Liu Shu Qing

Mr Liu Shu Qing, the Chinese Ambassador said that the cordial relationship between China and Bangladesh which existed in past years was getting deeper day by day.

He expressed the hope that two independent and sovereign nations would be able to stand side by side in all just causes. He lauded the leadership of President Ziaur Rahman and said that under his dynamic leadership Bangladesh has made positive improvement both in national and international fields.

The function was rounded off by a drama and cinema show.

# AWAMI LEAGUE CALLS FOR 'PRESERVATION OF IDEALS'

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 13 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Bangladesh Awami League (Malek) gave a fresh call to the people on Sunday to launch an all-out movement for the preservation of the ideals of the Liberation War.

Addressing a big rally at the Baitul Mokarram on the day, Mr Abdul Malek Ukil, chief of the party, said that the party's working committee would meet in a special session on October 17 to finalise a concrete action programme for initiating an effective mass movement.

The rally was organised by the city unit of the party in connection with its observance of a protest day against the recent declaration of the Government to observe March 26 as the national day. It was addressed by Mr Abdur Razzak, General Secretary of the party, and Mr Mohammad Hanif, President of its city unit. The rally began at 4.45 p.m. one hour and forty-five minutes behind the schedule time. A procession was later brought out from the Baitul Mokarram. The processionists paraded through Gulistan, Nawabpur, Sadarghat, Putuatali and Chowkbazar area before disbursing themselves at the Central Shaheed Minar.

In his speech, Mr Abdul Malek Ukil alleged that the Government's decision to change the nomenclature of the National Independence Day on March 26 as the National Day was a well-calculated move to distort the history of the Liberation War and the independence movement of the Bangalees. He observed that the process for subverting the nobler ideals of the Liberation War and for rehabilitating the anti-independence forces like razakars and al-badrs in the national politics began on August 15 '75 with the killing of "Bangobandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman." He further alleged that the anti-independence forces were placed in power at the behests of the "US imperialists" and such forces had been making continuous efforts to distort the history of the liberation movement and to frustrate the "progressive causes" for which the millions sacrificed their lives.

The AL (Malek) chief observed that the Government had no right to declare the National Independence Day on March 26 as the National Day since the country's constitution had clearly accepted the day as the National Independence Day. The President or the Cabinet or the Jatiyo Sangshad has no right to distort the history of the liberation movement, he felt. He expressed the view that the Presidential Council of Ministers had violated the provision of the Constitution by declaring March 26 as the National Day. He felt that impeachment charge against the chief



executive under article 53 of the Constitution was clearly applicable now since the declaration of March 26 as the National Day constituted a clear breach of the Constitution.

He was critical of the Government's policy to reverse the policies of nationalisation pursued by the Government headed by late Bangobandhu. He alleged that the Government had decided to allow the setting up of commercial banks in the private sector, disinvest the industrial units under the nationalised sector and the Freedom Fighters Welfare Trust, convert the Consumers Supplies Corporation as public limited company and so on and so forth without caring to show any respect for the rights of the Jatiyo Sangshad in this context.

In his speech, Mr Abdul Razzak, General Secretary of the party, alleged that the Government had been deliberately trampling upon the four basic objectives of nationalism, socialism, democracy and secularism which inspired the people of Bangladesh to court all sufferings and sacrifice during the Liberation War. He asserted that his party would put up a fierce resistance against the conspiracies of the anti-independence forces and wage an uncompromising mass movement for fulfillment of the causes for which the Government, headed by the late Bangobandhu had been striving for in the post-liberation period.

The Awami League General Secretary was bitterly critical of the Government for what he termed the deteriorating law and order situation and the galloping prices of the daily essentials. The much promised milk and honey have not been flowing now even five years after the killing of the Bangobandhu and the overall situation in the country is now worse than what it was under the Awami League government, he alleged.

In his speech, Mr Mohammad Hanif demanded to know as to why an innocent peon of the Dacca municipal Corporation(DMC) was killed by some miscreants within the DMC premises on Saturday. He alleged that the law and order situation in the city had worsened now.

CSO: 4220

# FISHERIES MINISTRY ANNOUNCED PLAN OUTPUT TARGET

Dacca THF BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 9 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] Government has set a target for raising the country's fish production to 30 lakh tons a year by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. To achieve this target the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock will be reorganised with added manpower.

Announcing the Government's target at a Press conference on Wednesday Deputy Prime Minister in charge of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Mr S.A. Bari said that the private sector would be encouraged in developing the fish marketing system and fishermen would be given all possible financial and technical assistance in this regard. He disclosed that Government would set up a fisheries and livestock bank to provide financial help to the fish growers. A fisheries training academy would also be opened to train up the fishermen in modern fish culture.

The Deputy Prime Minister said that Government had taken a "historic" decision to hand over the existing 10,500 fisheries to the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock from the control of the Ministry of Land Administration and Land Reforms. The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock would take over 10,500 fisheries by October 15, he informed. These fisheries he added, would be leased out on a short and long term basis to Village Defence Party Jubo Complex Mahila Sangtha freedom fighters and fishermen's cooperatives for intensive fish culture. He said that his Ministry would make a production plan for intensive and scientific fish culture in the country's 3.7 million acres of land under perennial inland water seven million acres of land under flood water and 200 miles economic zone in the Bay of Bengal. He believed that with intensive fish culture the production of fish could easily be raised to 2.61 million tons a year in inland water and to .39 million tons in our marine waters.

Mr S. A. Bari said that to achieve this fish production target the country's inland and marine waters must be brought under the control of the Government.

The Deputy Prime Minister believed that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan the country would be a self-sufficient fish exporting country. In reply to a question he said that the present yearly production of fish was seven lakh tons while the country's fish requirement was 10 lakh tons causing a three lakh ton gap in our demand supply position. He said that by 1984-85 the nutritional demand for fish in the country would reach 2.50 million lakh tons a year.

He said that President Ziaur Rahman has ordered undertaking of a major scheme in developing the Kaptai lake for intensive fish culture. Gulshan Aampura and Dhanmondi lakes in Dacca city would also be developed to increase fish production. He hoped that with the implementation of these schemes and development of the carrying system fish supply position in Dacca city and other major towns would be improved.

In the Second Five Year Plan the Deputy Prime Minister said Taka 652 crores had been earmarked for fisheries. Of this Taka 315 crore for inland water fishing and Taka 337 crore for marine fishing. In the private sector he said Taka 2,791 crore had been allocated in the Second Five Year Plan.

He said that for marine fishing the present fleet of 1400 mechanised fishing boats would be increased to 7000 by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. During the plan period the number of trawlers in the public sector would be raised from nine to 24 and from three to 208 in the private sector.

In reply to a question the Deputy Prime Minister said that the country earned Taka 60 crores in foreign exchange a year by exporting shrimp. The present production of shrimp was about 10,000 tons of which more than 8,000 tons were exported he said. He disclosed that action had been taken against a number of shrimp exporters for adopting dishonest means in shrimp export.

In reply to another question the Deputy Prime Minister said that the Thai Bangladesh fishing agreement was under the review of the government and he reiterated that there was nothing against the interest of the country in the agreement.

CSO: 4220

## ELECTRICAL INTERCONNECTOR TO BE READY BY 1982

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 13 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The overall agricultural and industrial development of the country will get a boost when the 95-mile East-West electrical interconnector from Tongi to Ishurdi is completed by the first quarter of 1982.

On commissioning of the Taka 167 crore project, the western electrical zone will get cheaper electricity from the eastern zone where hydro resources and low-cost gas are used for power generation.

At present power generation by using fuel oil cost poisha 50 per KWH in the Western Zone while in the Eastern Zone use of natural gas as fuel the cost is only poisha 5 per KWH. [as published] After the interconnector goes into operation, foreign currency worth Taka 47 crore will be saved during 1982-83 in the shape of fuel importing cost for the Western Zone.

The interconnector of 239 KV double circuit overhead transmission line will initially be operated at 132 KV with a power transfer capacity of 200 MW.

The project is divided into two portions--the Jamuna river crossing portion of 8.83 miles comprising eleven towers on caissons having an average depth of 325 feet from the highest flood level and the overland portion of 86 miles from Tongi to Aricha and Nagarbari to Ishurdi comprising 378 steel towers.

Works on both the portions of the project is now going on in full swing.

Actual work on the Taka 128.34 crore Jamuna river crossing portion started in last June. Till date 34 per cent work of this portion of the project have been completed.

The East-West electrical interconnector project is being financed by the Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, the OPEC Special Fund and the Islamic Development Bank.

A five-member team of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development visited the construction sites of the Jamuna river crossing portion of the project on Sunday. After the visit Mr Mostafa Bashiri the leader of the team told newsmen that work

was going fine and if nothing abnormal happened it will be completed on schedule (May 1982).

Four construction firms--three from Korea and one from United States are now working on the project with consultancy services by three firms--two from the United Kingdom and one from Bangladesh.

When the Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant will be commissioned power will be transferred from the western to the eastern zone through the interconnector.

CSO: 4220

# PLAN PROVISIONS ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT GIVEN

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 pp 5, 6

[Article by Prof M. A. Latif, head of the Department of Poultry Science, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh]

[Text] In a country like Bangladesh where 1,500 people live per square mile, 28 lakh tons of foodgrains are imported from outside every year and per capita annual income is only Tk 1,500, national planning is rather difficult. This naturally calls for more emphasis, for the survival of the nation, to produce more food within the shortest possible time coupled with careful population planning. The situation leaves no flexibility or alternatives for the national planner with limited resources to give due attention to other sectors for a sound economic growth. The government is doing everything possible to meet up the alarming situation of food deficit and the present Second Five-Year Plan (SFYP) has been prepared on that line. Unlike industrial outputs, increased agricultural production requires certain preconditions vital for quick development of this sector. The government have taken all-out efforts to double country's food production within shortest possible time. Accordingly they have liberalised the import policy of essential agricultural inputs such as quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation equipments, farm machinery etc. Much of these inputs are now locally produced. This is a big step forward towards achieving self-sufficiency in food. Our land has great potentials to increase agricultural production, manifolds provided the preconditions are met and infrastructures are created as early as possible.

There has been a good analysis of livestock situation in the country in the draft Second Five-Year Plan. Draft cattle contributes about 20% of the inputs required for crop production. According to the Planning Commission there is a shortfall of 2.7 million draft animals in the country at the present rate of cropping intensity. What arrangements have been done to meet up this short-fall for ploughing our agricultural land if we are to double food production within this plan period? Has due importance been given in this sector? Cattle are integral part of our agricultural system as they are used for threshing of paddy and wheat rural transportation, extraction of oil from oil seeds, crushing of sugarcane, etc. Besides, hides and skins, dung, offals, bone, horns, blood etc, are also valuable items derived from cattle. [as published]

Besides the functions mentioned above, livestock is reared primarily for nutritive foods. Protein of animal origin is far superior in quality to that of vegetable



sources. Since the planning is for the well-being of the people, a national minimum nutritive standards should be set for each food such as eggs, milk and milk products and meat before production planning. The main objective of livestock improvement (through better breeding feeding, management, disease control, etc) is to achieve the goal of nourishing the people better, to produce better brain and body, to produce quality citizens and to develop human resources. Per capita egg consumption in our country is only 19 eggs a year as against 300 eggs, milk consumption is only 1 'chattak' daily as against 15 'chattacks' and meat consumption is only 1 'kachcha' daily as against 4 'chattacks' in advanced countries. Roughly speaking, our people consumes on an average 15-20 times less egg, milk and meat compared to those people. Now we shall have to set an arbitrary standard as to how well we want to feed our people. As for example, if we want to feed our people with half an egg a day, we need 182 eggs a year. If we set our standard of milk consumption at half a seer per person per day, we need 182 seers a year. That means we are to produce these items at least 8-10 times i.e. 800 to 1000% more than the benchmark level. [paragraph as published]

But the Second Five-Year Plan envisaged only 7.6% increase in egg, 7.2% increase in milk and 21.9% increase in meat production over the benchmark level. A planned livestock development in the country will not only meet up the protein calorie gap for the vulnerable group but it will also generate, augment the income of the "farmers, landless labourers, poor widows, etc."

The plan document rightly indicated the poor performance in the livestock sector during the First Five-Year Plan and Two Year Plan periods. Traditional negligence of this sector during the past 30 years, under utilisation of the available resources and management deficiencies in this sector greatly hampered the development process and optimum utilisation of resources in this sector and it could not make any significant impact on the existing situation. This has been admitted in the draft plan and a reorganisation of the Directorate of Livestock Services for effective implementation of the programmes has been recommended as a policy consideration.

If past experience is any guide then we may say that the present set up of the Directorate of Livestock Services will never be able to spend Tk 180 crores earmarked in the plan and achieve the targets. To ensure the supply of livestock inputs, a separate autonomous organisation of livestock production as Directorate of Animal Husbandry Services may be set up to expedite the development. Management crisis is the main problem in this sector and it should be solved urgently if we are to implement the Second Five-Year Plan for livestock successfully.

Conservation of present livestock wealth of the country is vital for economic reason and is a prerequisite to any development. "Prevention is better than cure" is well-known proverb and it is more true in case of livestock. To treat a sick animal costs about 4 times more than to treat a human for the same kind of disease. It means that it is almost impossible for the poor farmers to bear the cost of medicines for treatment of their sick animals, unless the animals are of very high quality and high priced. Neither the government can afford to bear the expenses of such costly treatment for all livestock where we could not ensure

free standard medical care for all people of the country. Therefore standard diagnostic laboratories should be set up on regional basis for quick diagnosis and strengthening the preventive aspects of disease control. Vaccines are of short supply. Private organisations or pharmaceutical companies should be entrusted with the production and distribution of vaccines of the prevalent diseases. This is urgent. In the plan, money allocated for treatment (curvatives) is about 4 times the allocation for prevention. We suggest that this should be reversed.

There are two aspects of livestock farming in our country--farmer's livestock (backyard) and commercial farming. Almost all our attention should be given to livestock raised by the farmers. Commercial livestock farms including poultry needs same basic supports from the government although they are mostly capable of solving their own problems and they do not exist on a very large scale at present. I do not see any competition between the two farmers livestock & commercially produced livestock. Now the big question is how to improve the condition and increase productivity of livestock raised by the villagers in Bangladesh.

We all know that through scientific breeding, feeding, management and disease prevention we can achieve a spectacular improvement in our livestock within a short time if they are done in a planned and systematic manner with sincere supervision.

Savar Dairy and Cattle Farm was established twenty years from now. If one goes and sees the conditions of cattle in surrounding areas of that farm, one will find that the cattle are of same quality as were before and there is practically no impact of that farm on the cattle population near to it. Savar Dairy & Cattle Farm is the biggest one in the country and it can be compared with any modern western farm as regards management efficiency, quality of cattle, etc. Unfortunately they operate in isolation, have very little touch with the public, village farmers. They, of course, supply breeding bulls for artificial insemination centres. The nucleus of their operations is to sell milk to selected people in Dacca City at a subsidized rate. The area of their activities should be expanded. Along with their production plan, they should take up extension work on a massive scale. The farm is self-sufficient in all respects. They should establish similar farms initially at all Divisional and subsequently at all District Headquarters of the country.

They should take up extensive Artificial Insemination (A.I.) scheme in conformity with the national cattle breeding policy with proper evaluation. Indiscriminate breeding with low quality bulls should be stopped by enactment and strict enforcement of laws. Each union initially should have at least one good quality breeding bull at a central location and A.I. Centres should be organised centering that bull. [as published]

They should have a programme to produce suitable draft animals in sufficient number. To meet up the short-fall, draft animals of young age can be imported from the neighbouring countries if situation permits. Indiscriminate slaughter of animals useable for ploughing should be stopped forthwith except on specific religious occasions. It should be stopped by enactment and strict enforcement of laws.

Central Cattle Farm like at Savar and other farms should be the centre of suitable fodder cultivation, demonstration and extension programmes. This very important phase in animal production is yet unknown to our common farmers. New HYV fodder suitable for cultivation both in high and low lands should be introduced to farmers. Fallow lands under various organisations should be leased out for fodder cultivation to popularise and to meet up the fodder deficit of the areas. Export of cattle feed should be stopped immediately. Efficiency of low quality roughages such as straw, water, hyacinth etc., should be increased by applying modern techniques. Farmers should be trained up in this respect.

Poultry is quick yielding animal. Therefore top priority should be given to enhance the poultry production of the country under a crash programme. Vigorous cock replacement projects should be taken up immediately throughout the country in a planned and systematic manner. Production of improved breeding cocks should be accelerated in the government poultry farms. Constructions of proposed sub-divisional poultry farms should be accelerated and completed in a specific time. It takes an unusually long time for the government department to establish even a small poultry farm of a few hundred chickens. Therefore it will not be able to meet up the demand for chicks. In this circumstances, I wonder how the required 3 million breeding cocks and be produced and distributed during the present 5-year plan. [as published] Therefore, private organisations should be encouraged and supported to set up the big commercial poultry farms for the production of HYV hybrid chicks in sufficient quantity to meet the ever increasing demand of the farmers, to support our programmes for cockered exchange Private & public efforts, in this case, are complementary to each other, rather than competitive one. [as published] Modern poultry breeding is very sophisticated, capital intensive and time consuming business. Only a few big poultry breeders of the advanced countries supplies most of the world's baby chicks today. Air shipment of baby chicks from one end of the globe to another has made the international trade of this delicate commodity possible. For example, one poultry breeder alone supplies about 45% of the total chick supply in U.S.A. In Asia, their share of market they estimate is at 39%. It has branches at Thailand, India, Taiwan, Japan, Malaysia, Indonesia, etc, for the production and sale of chicks of its trademark. This only indicates that commercial eggs and broiler producers in Bangladesh will have to depend on high yielding stock of such foreign breeders for many years to come. We need to collect good germ plasm wherever it is available. Attempts should be made to convince the reputed international poultry breeders to open up their branches in Bangladesh in collaboration with the private or public sector organisations.

There is a serious shortage of good quality breeding ducks in the country now. Breeding ducks should be imported and more people in beel, haor areas and in the islands of Bay of Bengal should be encouraged to rear more ducks. Vaccines against duck disease such as duck plague etc, should be manufactured in the country on priority basis to save the duck population from fatal diseases.

Training is the foremost prerequisite to any development plan. To train up the farmers, local extension agents, volunteers (both males and females) at least one in each village on modern simple techniques on poultry-cattle production is a gigantic task. Ministry of Youth Development and some other organisations are trying to train up manpower particularly young group in this line.

The Directorate of Livestock Services has a very small programme for training lower level technical personnel and the SFYP envisages no large scale farmers training on poultry/cattle production as such. I would therefore, suggest that at every district and subdivisional headquarters, where there is a poultry/cattle unit a three-week short training programme for the interested farmers/workers should be arranged by the local animal husbandry, veterinary officers Poultry Science Department, at Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymersingh has already started such a course. It produced 272 backyard poultry raisers (in 10 batches) in 1979-80 and has a similar programme to train up 400 in 1980-81. This can serve as a Central Poultry Training Institute with branches in all district and subdivisional headquarters. The Second Five-Year Plan should have clear-cut technical manpower projections to implement the programmes of this sector.

In some Research Stations under the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries research work is going on. These should be organised in a Livestock, Poultry Research Institute with modern equipment qualified researchers with financial powers. They will work on problem-oriented and mostly applied side of research on breeding, feeds and fodder, managements, housing diseases, etc. of cattle and poultry.

CSO: 4220



## BANGLADESH

### BRIEFS

MESSAGE TO UGANDA--President Ziaur Rahman on Wednesday felicitated Mr Paul Muwanga Chairman of the Military Commission of the Republic of Uganda on the occasion of the independence day of his country, reports BSS. In a message to Mr Muwanga, President Zia said: "On the occasion of the independence day of Uganda I, on behalf of the Government and the people of Bangladesh and on my own behalf convey to your Excellency our hearty felicitations. I avail myself of this opportunity to express our best wishes for your Excellency's health and happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the people of Uganda." [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

REPLY FROM BRAZIL--President Jos6 Bayptiste de Olevere Figueiredo of the Federal Republic of Brazil has thanked President Ziaur Rahman for his desire to maintain and bring closer the existing friendly relation between Bangladesh and Brazil, reports BSS. President Figueredo expressed his cordial wishes for the personal welfare of the Bangladesh. This was stated in reply to a letter from President Ziaur Rahman which was handed over to the Brazilian President by the Bangladesh Ambassador Mr Mahfudullah Kabit while presenting his credentials [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

STUDENTS' ELECTION PLANS--The elections of the Dacca University Central Students Union (DUCSU) and other hall unions for theyear 1979-80 will be held on November 8, according to an official announcement. Prof Aminul Islam of the Department of Soil Science has been appointed Chief Returning Officer to conduct the DUCSU election. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

BNP ENERGY BODY--President Ziaur Rahman, Chairman, Bangladesh Nationalist Party, has formed an energy and resources committee with the following persons. Dr Mahfuzul Haq--convenor, Lt Col (Retd) Mr Akbar Hossain-member, Wing Commander (Retd) M. Hamidullah Khan (BP) MP-Member, Dr Khandaker Mohsarraf Hossain-Member, Dr Yazuddin Ahmed-Member, Mrs Mahmuda Huda-Member and Mrs Zeba Rashid Choudhury-Member. [as published] [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 9 Oct 80 p 1]

PRICE RISE PROTEST--The United People's Party observed "Resistance Day" on Thursday to protest against raising the prices of newsprints, petroleum products and other essential commodities. A public meeting organized by the party in observance of the day was held at the Baitu Mukarram Square in the afternoon. Presided over by Mr Mominul Huq Chowdhury, Vice Chairman of UPP, the public meeting was

addressed by Messrs Mostafa Jamal Haider, General Secretary, Sadequr Rahman, Joint Secretary and Arshad Hossain, Labour Secretary of the party. They termed the raising of the price of newsprints as an attack on the Press for blocking the publication of opposition viewpoints. The UPP leaders also criticised the Government for declaring March 26 as national day. That March 26 independence day was a settled issue, they said adding that the present declaration was made for diverting public attention from movement against pressing economic problems. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 10 Oct 80 p 12]

CSO: 4220



## SATHE SPEAKS AT BELGRADE UNESCO MEETING

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Belgrade Oct 13 (UNI) Union Information and Broadcasting Minister Vasant Sathe today called for launching a substantive programme of action to bring about 'new and just' international order for information and communication.

Mr Sathe was addressing the fourth commission of the UNESCO on communication and culture, at the 21st session of the organisation here. Mr Sathe is the leader of the Indian delegation.

"In this context," Mr Sathe said, "we support the creation of an international programme for the development of communication and also the creation of an appropriate system to finance it under the aegis of UNESCO."

He said India looked forward to the early establishment of inter-governmental council for this purpose and proposed to put forward its candidature for election to it.

"We shall extend our full support to the director-general in his efforts related to the international programme in this field," Mr Sathe said, adding that India was willing to participate at the operational and technical levels in the implementation of the projects and programmes to be prepared by the council.

The Indian delegation, he said, had also made certain specific action-oriented suggestions for the consideration of the conference in line with the initiatives taken by the director-general in making UNESCO an active participant--indeed the nodal point--for bringing about international cooperation in this vital sphere in human activity.

Noting that India believed in the collective self-reliance among developing countries, Mr Sathe said this did not mean that international cooperation was excluded.

"Indeed," Mr Sathe said, "we consider it indispensable. We in India have always stood for mutual cooperation and would like other developing countries to draw upon the collective resources to meet their specific requirements."

Offering to share India's capacities and resources in the common endeavour for progress and development, Mr Sathe said the country had gained considerable experience over the years in developmental communication, information and communication programmes oriented towards rural communication and in training and technical programmes related to the press, radio, television and cinema.

Mr Sathé said India had always stood for free flow of information, both internally and between nations. "We, however, feel that the freedom of media personnel must go along with the twin concepts of professional integrity and social responsibility."

"The plea for freedom of expression cannot be used to make information the enemy of independence and integrity of developing nations," he said. "Nor should this advocacy become the basis for established media networks from the advanced countries to continue their dominance in the sphere of information and communication in the less developed countries."

CSO: 4220

## KERALA CPI(M) PLANS 1980 PLENARY SESSION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] The Kerala State Committee of the CPI-M is likely to hold its plenum before the year-end, it was learnt in the Capital on Sunday.

The dates of the State plenum are to be finalised after the ensuring meeting of the CPI-M Central Committee (due to be held in the Capital from 22 to 26 October) approves the draft of the report the Kerala State Committee is to place at the plenum. The CC needs to endorse the draft (with amendments as it deems necessary) so that it can be presented at the State plenum. The report is yet to be received by the CC.

The decision to hold the plenum was taken at the Howrah plenum of the CPI-M Central Committee at the fag end of 1978. The Howrah plenum report had made certain critical references to the political organisational functioning of the Kerala CPI-M.

According to the Howrah plenum, the Kerala plenum was to have been held by the middle of 1979. However, due to the serious developments at the national level--the replacement of the Janata by the Lok Dal Congress Government at the Centre leading to the eventual dissolution of Parliament and the Lok Sabha mid-term poll--the programme had to be postponed.

The Howrah plenum called for expansion of the CPI-M throughout the country, and at the same time charted out the course of fighting all reformist revisionist and sectarian ideas which had entered the party since it took to the parliamentary path in 1952. On the basis of the deliberations at the Howrah plenum the party felt it necessary to review the performance of the Kerala unit and identify its weaknesses some of which were outlined in the Howrah report and thus the need for a Kerala state plenum arose.

However, it must be noted that when the decision to hold the Kerala plenum was taken at Howrah the CPI-M was not a partner in the coalition United Front Government then ruling Kerala.

Since then the political scene has undergone a seachange in Kerala and the CPI-M today is the dominant party in the ruling UF there. There is every likelihood of the performance of the party in the State Ministry being scrutinised by the

proposed State plenum. Already there are rumblings that since the top men of the organisation like Chief Minister E. K. Nayanar are running the State Government without administrative experience certain administrative Pitfalls have been committed by them and these need to be rectified.

Meanwhile, it is leant that in accordance with the Howrah plenum decisions many of the other State Committees of the party have sent to the CC review reports of the CPI-M's political organisational performance in the respective States in the recent past, and some of these State Committees have requested the CC to allow them to hold similar State plenums. This issue will also be taken up at the forthcoming CC meeting.

CSO: 4220

## ALL-INDIA COMMUNISTS PLAN 28 NOVEMBER CONGRESS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] The All-India Communist Party is holding its first congress in the Capital from 28 to 30 November, according to Acharya Deepankar, Chairman of the party's UP State committee and convenor of the AICP's North India Region.

In a statement on Sunday, Acharya Deepankar informed that 500 members of the CPI-M disgruntled with the pro-Marxist opportunist and sectarian activities of the CPI-M leadership had recently joined the AICP in West Bengal.

The AICP which was set up on 12 April this year, recently held a convention in Bombay on 13 and 14 September and elected Mrs Roza Deshpande as its general secretary.

Acharya Deepankar pointed out that the party had now 13 State committees in UP, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Karnataka, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Delhi, Haryana, Bihar, Goa and Tripura.

The party had also started its weekly publication in Marathi, Hindi and Bengali exposing the erroneous course pursued by the CPI leadership which was theoretically committed to complete the national democratic revolution in the country but was entering into opportunist alliances with pro-US parties like the Lok Dal against Mrs Indira Gandhi thereby striking at the very root of the proposed National Democracy.

"The AICP," he reiterated, "is fully aware that the Central Government has not come up to the expectations of the people, with the result that the hoarders, blackmarketeers, smugglers and adulterators are still continuing their anti-social activities, the prices are soaring high and the common man is feeling the pinch of upward trend of prices."

Yet in this situation one could not for a moment remain blind to the forces of destabilisation at work, the US imperialists and Chinese expansionists instigating secessionists in the North-East and arming Pakistan in the North-West to the teeth besides helping the latter to launch a nuclear explosion. In such conditions it was lamentable that the "CPI leadership instead of organising a National Front against the traditional enemies of our freedom has joined the six-party front of reactionaries and Left Opportunists." He charged the CPI-M with betrayal of India in 1962 and as such considered it unreliable in the struggle against Chinese expansionism.

BHARATIYA JANATA PLANS DECEMBER PLENARY SESSION

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 13 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] Bombay, Oct 14--The Bharatiya Janata Party general secretary, Mr L. K. Advani, said here today that it was not the Opposition which spread rumours but it was the lack of information and explanation on many vital matters from the Government which gave scope for speculation and rumours.

Speaking to reporters, Mr Advani deplored Mrs Gandhi's allegation that the Opposition was spreading rumours. He said there was no explanation on many issues such as the demolition of Sanjay Gandhi's samadhi. People were left to guess why it had happened.

Patronage extended to astrologers and tantrics by Mrs Gandhi and her colleagues also gave rise to rumours, Mr Advani said. Nearly 10 months after coming to power, Mrs Gandhi could not constitute her Cabinet fully. Nobody knew why. The present Cabinet was the most incomplete team New Delhi had ever witnessed, he remarked.

Mr Advani said the major factor responsible for the price rise was the enormous amount of funds raised by the present ruling party for the elections. There was no point in blaming the previous regime for this, he said.

Mr Advani welcomed Mrs Gandhi's announcement that Mr Rajiv Gandhi was not going to enter politics. This was a hopeful sign for Indian democracy, he felt. The announcement meant that the perverse attempt to convert Indian democracy into a dynastic domain had been given up, he remarked.

Mr Advani called upon the Chief Election Commissioner to convene a meeting of political party representatives to discuss the electoral reforms he himself had publicly suggested.

He announced that the BJP would hold its first plenary session in Bombay from December 28 to 30. About 25,000 delegates would attend.

CSO: 4220



## DELHI MEETING OBSERVES GDR ANNIVERSARY

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] The strong ties of friendship between India and the German Democratic Republic have become stronger due to their common goals of socialism and because of their economic social and cultural relations.

The consensus arrived at by leading speakers, political leaders and prominent citizens of Delhi at a function organised to celebrate the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR, on Monday.

Deputy Finance Minister M. Barot said that both countries understood each other so well because both had shared the pains of partition and the woes of reconstruction of a nation. "We are brothers" he said.

Mr Barot praised the GDR for its help to all developing countries and said that though the country got Independence just 31 years ago it had made the largest contribution to the developing countries. We Indians have a lot to learn from them, he said.

Supreme Court Judge and prominent speaker Krishna Iyer said that 31 years since socialism replaced the evils of Nazism, the ruined country has made steady progress towards a healthier goal. Mr Iyer held that at present the GDR is considered one of the most developed countries and the nation's progressive leaders have controlled the price line, improved production, and created job avenues and maintained equitable distribution of national wealth.

Mr Iyer hailed the understanding between the peoples of the two countries and termed it as more important than mere diplomatic recognition and governmental trust.

CPI National Council member Prem Sagar Gupta lauded the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries and said that socialism in 31 years had snuffed out the evils of militarism and the destruction by Hitler. He said at a time when the world was reluctant to give diplomatic status to GDR, it was India which fought and achieved to get that recognition.

Mr Jaipal Singh CPM Politburo member assured GDR that his party was one with it in fighting fascism and imperialism.

GDR ambassador Heinz Birch said that out of a shambles a new order took birth in the hands of the German Communist and at present the country was ready to fight the forces of expansionism facism and imperialism along with India. He hailed the friendly relations between India and his country and said that it was rooted in history.

Meanwhile the 11th conference of the Delhi state council of the All-India Trade Union Congress on Monday congratulated the people of GDR on their 31st foundation anniversary.

In a resolution, the council recalled GDR's stand in regard to India and stated that the current international threat to peace in Asia could be balanced by friendship between the two socialist countries.

CSO: 4220

## GOVERNMENT EXPECTS LOSSES FROM IRAN-IRAQ WAR

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 15 Oct 80 p 9

[Article by K. K. Sharma: "India Stands To Lose Much From Gulf War"]

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 14--Quite apart from the critical oil position, India stands to lose heavily from the Iraq-Iran war because of the likely loss of substantial project exports and earnings from Indian workers employed in the two countries.

While the stake in Iran in terms of projects and earnings by Indians is limited as much as Rs 999.2 crores is involved in turnkey construction and engineering projects won by Indian public and private sector firms in Iraq which has embarked upon an ambitious development programme for some years.

Indian firms were working on 54 projects in Iraq when hostilities broke out and operations on the bulk of them are at a standstill. The interruption of the work may well mean that they will either be lost permanently or have to be negotiated afresh.

Since the bulk of the projects were due to be completed this year and in 1981, the war will make a severe dent in the balance of payments as India could lose as much as Rs 500 crores by the end of next year from the existing projects. This is the amount estimated to become due in the course of the next 12 months.

In addition, the war will inevitably affect the winning of other project export contracts in Iraq because of the slowing down of development work in that country. Taken with the loss in foreign exchange in terms of remittances from Indians employed in Iraq, the overall loss to India could be well over the Rs 1,000-crore mark.

To this must be added the additional cost of crude purchased in spot markets and from other gulf countries which is much more than the price of crude imported on the basis of Government-to-Government contracts with Iraq and Iran. Inevitably, the strain on the balance of payments will grow and the rapidly-falling foreign exchange reserves will go down even more swiftly.

India has won projects of various kinds and sizes in Iraq, ranging, ironically, from the Rs 135-crore sewerage contract for the Iraqi Army at a point where military establishments were being put up to the small contract of Rs 36 lakhs for building tenements for the Iraqi national oil company.

Other notable contracts include the construction of 2,000 houses in Baghdad worth Rs 125 crores, design and construction of 2,290 prefabricated houses at Khoral Zuber worth Rs 121.5 crores, construction of 800 houses in Najaf worth 40 crores and several sewerages schemes, other contracts are for building bridges, roads, hotels, office buildings, sports stadia, airports and Baghdad University complex, grain silos and a host of others.

The bulk of the contracts have been won by private firms which had just gained a firm foothold in Iraq by outbidding Western, Japanese and South Korean companies. The public sector companies involved are Engineers Project India, the National Building Construction Corporation and the U.P. State Bridge Corporation.

CSO: 4220

## PLAN TO SEND ENGINEERS TO IRAN POSTPONED

Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Oct 80 p 11

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 12.--Among the projects in Iran for which Indian assistance by way of deputation of engineering and technical personnel was sought just before the outbreak of war between Iran and Iraq was the giant 3-billion-dollar petrochemical project in Bandar Shapur being put up with Japanese financial assistance.

The implementation of this proposal can now be taken up only after the hostilities stop.

The project which was to produce a large number of aromatic and other petrochemicals for export to Japan under a buy-back arrangement was nearing completion and would have gone on stream shortly.

But the newly erected plant is reported to have been badly damaged by Iraqi air attacks and it is not known how long it will take for its reconstruction.

About two or three weeks before the commencement of the Iran-Iraq war, an Indian delegation consisting of senior officers of Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) and the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd (IPCL) had visited Iran at the invitation of the Government of Iran to discuss the possibility of deputing about a dozen Indian engineers to the project for running a few of the units.

IPCL and EIL were going ahead with the plans for the deputation of Indian engineers when the war broke out. Engineers India had earlier done the detailed piping engineering of the LPG and LPG Merox waste, water stripping and other units of the 2 million tonne Shiraz refinery in Iran.

The prime contractor for this project was Sham Progetti of Italy. EIL had also carried out similar services for the 4 million Tabriz refinery in Iran for the same prime contractor.

CSO: 4220

## PARTY ASKS REPEAL OF FOREIGN AGENCY BAN

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Oct 80 p 13

[Text] Oct 13--The All-India Christian Democratic Party, in a memorandum to the Prime Minister, has called for the lifting of the blanket ban on foreign agencies involved in social welfare activities in Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia and Birbhum districts of West Bengal. The Government, the memorandum said, must identify those agencies which were working against the nation's interests, take suitable punitive action, but at the same allow the working of agencies with whom no fault was found.

Leaders of the party met the Prime Minister and the Home Minister in New Delhi today and submitted a common memorandum. It suggested that the Government be vigilant about all missionary activity in the country, and not just Christian missionaries.

Since the funds received from abroad by Christian agencies had been raised by Christians in other parts of the world, the party felt that the bulk of those funds should be spent on the Christian poor of India--at present it must be spent without discrimination of caste and creed.

The President of the party, Mr Arun Biswas, said at a Press conference that when the Government was approached for assistance to Christians the reply was that the churches were getting plenty of help from abroad, but the lot of the Christian poor remained dismal, since the money could not be spent on them alone. Suitable legislation must be enacted to set this right.

The memorandum also raised the issue of members of scheduled castes and tribes losing their privileges once they adopted the Christian faith. It pointed out that conversion of faith did not mean that they ceased to belong to a backward section and therefore in need of privileges. Among other matters mentioned in the memorandum were the scourge of communal riots, reservations for all minorities in Government employment, and nomination of Christian representatives to Parliament and the State Legislatures.

The All-India Christian Democratic Party has its base in West Bengal. Its memorandum referred to the law and order situation and power shortage in the State. Mr Biswas said he spoke to the Prime Minister about his party entering into an electoral alliance with the Congress(I) in West Bengal. Mr Biswas said that during his stay in New Delhi he had also met leaders of the All-India Muslim League and suggested that the cooperation between his party and the league in West Bengal be extended to other parts of the country as well.



## DEMAND FOR NAXALITE DEATH INVESTIGATIONS GROWS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Madras, Oct 13--The TNCC (I) president, Mr M. P. Subramaniam, today joined the swelling ranks of political leaders to demand an inquiry into what are described by the police as "death in encounter" of alleged Naxalites. In yesterday's incident near Thirupattur the police came out with the political affiliations of the two who were shot dead before their real identity could be established.

Mr Subramaniam said the Chief Minister's announcement that he would tour north Arcot and Dharmapuri districts, said to be Naxalite-infested areas, to find out for himself the situation there, indicated that he doubted the police version of the so-called encounters.

The TNCC(I) president was of the view that the police were caught napping until a few of their men were injured. He demanded that an all-party team be sent to tour the two districts.

The Naxalite issue in Tamil Nadu seemed more a socio-economic problem and that it should be treated as such, he said.

Meanwhile, addressing a Press conference in Madras, Mr Murli Manohar Joshi, general secretary of the Bharatiya Janata Party, said that the National Security Ordinance was worse than the Rowlatt Act of 1918. Even the district magistrates were vested with powers to detain individuals whereas the Rowlatt Act gave such powers only to the Governor and his advisory council.

The Chief Minister, Mr Ramachandran, by threatening to use the Ordinance against certain categories of people, had fallen into the trap laid by Mrs Gandhi, Mr Joshi said. The BJP would oppose the Ordinance, he added.

CSO: 4220

INDIA

#### GOVERNMENT TO REOPEN RAMAGIRI GOLD MINES

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Bangalore, Oct 14 (PTI)--The Central Government has decided to reopen the Ramagiri gold mines in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh, which was closed down in 1929, according to a spokesman of the public sector Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) at Kolar, about 100 kms from here.

The decision has been taken in view of the high price of gold in the international market.

The centre has also asked the Kolar gold fields (KGF) and other gold mines to exploit every bit of available gold ore, the spokesman said.

The Ramgiri gold mines were closed as the mining was uneconomical at that time. Developmental work in one of the mines was in full swing now the spokesman said.

The BGML and Geological Survey of India were exploring for gold deposits in the areas adjacent to the Kolar gold fields, which would be celebrating its centenary in December this year.

He said the depth of the mines would be extended from the present 12,000 feet to 20,000 feet at the central point.

The gold mine, during its one hundred years of operation, had exploited over 46 million tonnes of ore deposits, yielding more than 7.5 lakh kgs of gold. He said that the reserves in the mines would last for another 20 years.

CSO: 4220

## POWER FAMINE REPORTED TO CAUSE PRODUCTION LOSSES

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 13 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Patna, Oct 12 (UNI). Maharashtra, the industrially advanced State, and Bihar the most backward one, have one thing in common. Both suffer heavy production losses of over Rs 650 crore a year because of power shortage.

A study conducted by the Bihar Industrial Technical Consultancy Organisation (BITCO) on the impact of power on the industrial growth in the State, reveals that the two states just opposed many spheres--suffered losses of over Rs 1044 crore in 1977-78 and Rs 929 crore in 1978-79 alone due to power shortages, trippings, interruptions and sometimes nonavailability.

The Statewise break-up of losses according to the BITCO report, was Rs 698 crore and Rs 509 crore in 1977-78 and 1978-79 for Maharashtra Rs 346 crore and Rs 420 crore for Bihar respectively. The averse effects of losses could well be imagined on the already poor economy of Bihar," adds the report. [as published]

The report said that power shortages in the country were mainly due to the shortfalls in successive plans in achieving the targets of additional power generation capacity and to the poor utilisation of installed capacity.

## Slow Growth Rate

The number of high tension consumers had increased at a smaller pace than those consuming power at low and medium pressure which was indicative of the slow rate of growth of medium large-scale industries in Bihar.

The report which focussed attention on Bihar alone, pointed out that the production losses had registered a steep rise during the recent past.

The share of the industrial sector in total power consumption in the State was 62.15 per cent in 1977-1978 against 63.8 per cent in the country as a whole in 1976-77.

The Central Electricity Authority has estimated power requirements of various states during the sixth and seventh plan periods in its reports on the 10th annual electric power survey of India. According to estimates for power arrived

at by the Bihar State Electricity Board consumption by the industrial sector in the State works out to 17.19 per cent during the period 1978-79 to 1983-84.

The study suggests that any future planning, taking the present energy consumption as base, is likely to be unrealistic because the present quantum of energy consumption would have been much higher had there been no power shortages of the types the State had been experiencing during the last four or five years.

CSO: 4220

## TAMIL NADU PLAN TO HARNESS SEA ENERGY TOLD

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] Bangalore, Oct 13--Power from the sea is being thought of as a probable source of energy in view of the oil crisis facing the world. In India a beginning is to be made along the east coast to harness energy from the sea. Tamil Nadu is planning to have a pilot plant in collaboration with an American company at a suitable location on the east coast.

Tamil Nadu is geographically well placed to receive thermal energy from the sea, according to Mr L. K. Ramalingam, Divisional Engineer, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. We read a paper on "Power from the sea" at the national seminar on energy generation and utilization, organized here by the Steam and Fuel Users' Association of India.

Gifted with tropical seas close to the equator, the thermal gradient is available close to the Tamil Nadu coast and the gradient is more or less constant during all seasons. The southern tip of the north-east coast of Tamil Nadu offers an ideal site for the ocean thermal plant, the paper said.

The idea of harnessing tides, Mr Ramalingam said, was known as early as the eleventh century. The tidal power scheme comprises a reservoir which gets filled during high tide through a series of gates and discharges into the sea during low tide through a number of turbines. In India, probable sites, having a tidal range of about five metres and up to 10.5 metres, are available near the sea coasts of West Bengal and Gujarat.

One such project in service is in France, where a power station of 240 MW, generating 540 million units of electricity annually, has been in operation since 1967. There is another in the Soviet Union, at Kislaya Guba, with a 400 MW unit.

Most of the available energy from sea waves, according to Mr Ramalingam, occurred in dispersed form over a large area. Therefore attempts were being made to mobilize this energy at the desired location and tap it in a concentrated form suitable for commercial and economical exploitation for generation of power.

One such attempt was successfully made on the Madras coast, using a simple device, wavepowered generators. These are presently small 36 Watts. Six wavepowered

generators are now being used by the Madras Port Trust to light up the floating marker buoys in the harbour. The generators charge the batteries inside the buoys and the batteries in turn provide power for the flashing lights of the buoys.

The ocean thermal energy conversion plant proposed for generating electricity, according to Mr Ramalingam, makes use of a floating platform like an oil-rig. It consists of a turbine generator set, an evaporator (or a boiler), a condenser and suitable pumps. The warm surface water of the ocean is pumped through an evaporator (first heat exchanger) and gives up heat to a working fluid such as ammonia, thus changing its state from a liquid to a gaseous vapour. The vapour expands through the turbine to give up its power to drive a generator.

CSO: 4220



## MOSCOW REPORTED PLANNING TO OFFER OIL

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 15 Oct 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 14--Soviet leaders are reportedly prepared to barter oil for cereals. If India can offer sizable amount of cereals, particularly wheat and coarse grains, to the Soviet Union on a long-term basis, it will sign a contract with India to supply oil and petroleum products.

This proposition emerged from the discussions the Petroleum Minister, Mr Veerendra Patil, (who was recently in Moscow as the Minister-in-Waiting to President Sarjiva Reddy) and Indian officials had with their Soviet counterparts.

India had asked the Soviet Union for an additional 500,000 tonnes of crude for the current year, an enhanced quota of oil and petroleum products for 1981, and five to six million tonnes of crude (nearly one per cent of the annual Russian production of 600 million tonnes) thereafter on a long-term basis. In view of its own priorities, and commitments made to indigenous users and buyers in "friendly" countries the Soviet Union was unable to meet India's requests. But it was made known to India that if it were able to commit itself on long-term basis to supply foodgrain to the Soviet Union, the latter would be willing to consider entering into an oil agreement with India.

If this were done, the Soviet Union would save the foreign exchange spent on purchasing cereals from other countries.

Year before last, it was stated, grain production in the Soviet Union was 240 million tonnes. Last year, because of drought, the production fell to 180 million tonnes.

It was emphasized in Moscow that the "economic relations with India are on even keel." This year the two countries will have a trade volume of Rs 2,100 crores. This is said to be "remarkable" considering that, in 1976, the total trade was only Rs 700 crores. The current annual trade plan, which is being discussed, is on a level of Rs 2,500 crores, the trade being always in India's favour. It is balanced by repayment to the Soviet Union of service charges and defence credits.

In industry, new projects are being implemented. The Vizag steel plant with a 250 million rouble credit should soon get going after the issue of consultancy cooperation is settled. The Bokaro and Bhilai expansion schemes have been taken up, expansion schemes having been found cheaper than putting up of new plants. A project report is being worked out for a massive alumina project to be built with Indo-Soviet cooperation in the east coast of India.

## HUGE GAS COAL RESERVES REPORTED IN GUJARAT

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Ahmedabad, Oct 14 (UNI) Huge deposits of lignite-type coal suitable for gasification have been found at the Kalol oil fields in north Gujarat, about 40 km from here, Gujarat Finance and Planning Minister Sanat Mehta said today.

Speaking at the inauguration of a seminar on "mineral resources of Gujarat and its exploitation" here, Mr Mehta said that according to preliminary estimates by the Indian Institute of Reservoir Studies of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, near here, about 210 billion low British Thermal Unit (BTU) gas could be obtained through underground coal gasification from this coal field, generating 1,000 MW of power.

## Hindustan Zinc

The Hindustan Zinc Limited has taken up detailed exploration of the Rampura-Agucha zinc-lead prospect in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs 1.25 crore. Offers received from international parties have been studied and the appointment of consultants for the projects is likely to be finalised this month, according to Steel Ministry sources.

Preliminary prospecting has established a potential of 35 million tonnes of ore with over 10 per cent metal content which makes this region as the largest single deposit of zinc and lead in the country. This is considered important since the deposit is suitable for opencast mining.

## Profits

Hindustan Zinc Ltd, Udaipur, made a net profit of Rs 876.43 lakh during 1979-80, according to an official release.

The profits were 27 per cent higher than in the previous year.

The annual sales turnover of the public undertaking was Rs 6,977 lakh which represented a 19 per cent increase over the previous year's figure of Rs 5,842 lakh. The HZL paid Rs 2,198 lakh to the exchequer during the year in the form of excise on products, import duty, royalty and sales tax.

During 1979-80, about 70 tonnes of cadmium was exported to the US and other western countries. This brought in foreign exchange worth Rs 30 lakh.

## STEEL PLANT TO BE SET UP AT PARADIP

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 15 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 14--The Union Cabinet has decided to set up the second shore-based steel plant at Paradip in Orissa, Mr J. B. Patnaik, Orissa Chief Minister, said today. The first plant is to come up at Visakhapatnam.

Mr Patnaik told a Press conference that the Paradip plant would be set up within the Sixth Plan period with an investment of between Rs 2,000 crores and Rs 2,500 crores, though the plant's capacity was still to be determined.

He said negotiations would begin with the German firm, Mannesmann-Demag, and the British Steel for implementation of the project. A committee will be formed to carry on the negotiations.

Mr Patnaik described the decision as "Mrs Indira Gandhi's gift to Orissa."

He told reporters that the textile industry in the State was poised for a massive expansion. The Orissa Government proposed to invest Rs 70 crores in the textile industries which include handloom, powerloom and sericulture sectors.

Mr Patnaik said his industry Minister, Mr Kishore Patel, had met Mrs Gandhi and acquainted her with the development problems in the State, the flood relief work, and also with the law and order situation.

In the flash floods that took place recently, more than 3,700 villages had been affected. Seventy-three people were killed. More than 1,63,000 houses had been either collapsed or damaged. The loss of foodcrops and other damage was in the order of Rs 165 crores. A Central team was already in Orissa making an assessment of the relief that the State needs.

CSO: 4220

## BRIEFS

TRIPURA MARXIST KILLED--Agartala, Oct 12--Mr Sukhram Devbarma (45), a CPI(M) leader was killed and his wife seriously injured in an attack by a group of 30 tribal extremists at Taidhepa under Amarapur subdivision of South District last night, according to official reports reaching here today. The extremists attacked Mr Devbarma's house, shot him dead and chopped off his head and also inflicted injuries on his wife. They looted cash and other valuables.--PTI [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Oct 80 p 1]

IMPORT-EXPORT PANEL--New Delhi, Oct 13--The Government has decided to revive the regional advisory committee on imports and exports, Mr Pranab Mukherjee, Minister for Commerce, announced today at a conference of Collectors of Customs and heads of import control offices here today. These committees, Mr Mukherjee said, would be revived in response to demands for them at regional levels at which the problems of the area relating to industry and export trade could be discussed. The Minister pointed out that at such committees, problems could be tackled at the regional level, thereby reducing the need to refer them to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports or to the Ministry of Commerce. He urged the regional controllers and Collectors of Customs to ensure that the committees functioned effectively. The Minister asked the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to introduce a system of time-bound disposal of licence applications which should be made known widely to the trade. The assistance counters at the licensing offices would have to be strengthened, he said. [Excerpt] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Oct 80 p 9]

BOMBAY HIGH OUTPUT--New Delhi, Oct 13--The Oil and Natural Gas Commission is set to raise its Bombay offshore production of crude from 100,000 barrels to 125,000 barrels by the end of this month and to 140,000 barrels by the end of the year. This would mean a total step up from 5 million tonnes to 7 million tonnes from the offshore wells. According to Mr P.T. Venugopal, Chairman of ONGC, the present schedule of operations envisage a further rise in production from Bombay High to 180,000 barrels after the next monsoon and a target of 240,000 barrels by the middle of 1982. Besides, the moment the agitation in Assam was called off the ONGC expected to produce up to 1.7 million tonnes, which would eventually be increased to 3 million tonnes by 1984-85. Mr Venugopal pointed out that the recent decision to increase the production at Ankleshwar by 25,000 barrels a day was temporary, to tide over the problem caused by the Iran-Iraq conflict. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Oct 80 p 9]

AIR COMMAND HEADQUARTERS--Shillong, Oct 13--The Chief of Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal J. H. Latif, today called upon Air Force personnel to keep themselves ready and alert to meet any eventuality. He acknowledged the great sacrifices made by the Armed forces, especially by the personnel of the Eastern Command. Air Marshal Latif made this observation while laying the foundation of the Rs 1.5 crore permanent headquarters complex of the Eastern Air Command at upper Shillong. When asked if he was to be posted as Ambassador to some West Asian country after retirement, he said: "I have not heard about it." UNI adds: Air Chief Marshal Latif told reporters that the Indian Air Force had already initiated action to fill the additional posts sanctioned by the Central Government, particularly at the lower levels. He said the additional posts at the higher level might not be filled immediately, but would be done gradually. "We do not want to rush with that" he added. Comparing the IAF set-up to a pyramid, the Air Chief Marshal said it should start at the bottom and then come to the top level. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Oct 80 p 9]

DOCKWORKERS STRIKE PLANNED--Visakhapatnam, Oct 13 (UNI)--Port and dock workers in the country have decided to launch an indefinite strike from 18 November following the failure of talks with the employers on their demands, including wage revision, Mr M. V. Bhairam, general-secretary of the AITUC-affiliated Port, Dock and Waterfront Workers Federation said today. Mr Bhadram, who returned from the talks held in Ahmedabad last week told UNI that the strike notice signed by four national federations of the port and dock workers had been sent to Union Shipping Minister A. P. Sharma. The federations would serve strike notices to all the eight major port trusts and dock labour boards on 21 October. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 14 Oct 80 p 1]

SOVIET BUILDING AID--Moscow, Oct 14--India and the Soviet Union today signed a working programme of cooperation in various fields of the building materials industry, reports PTI. In particular, says APN the Soviet Union has confirmed its readiness to render technical aid to India in building cement plants with a capacity ranging from 250,000 tonnes to 600,000 tonnes of cement a year and in constructing production lines to turn out haydite gravel, slag wool plates with a synthetic adhesive and sheet slagsital. Mr S. S. Pandey, Secretary in the Ministry of Works and Housing, signed the working programme on behalf of India and Mr P. A. Voronin, Deputy Minister for Building Material Industry, for the Soviet Union. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 15 Oct 80 p 9]

CSO: 4220

## INDONESIA

### POSSIBILITY THAT BENGKULU WILL BECOME MILITARY TRAINING AREA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Sep 80 p 12

[Article: "Minister of Defense and Security States: There Is a Possibility That Bengkulu Will Become a Military Training Area"]

[Excerpts] The minister of defense and security is currently studying the preparation of about 50,000 ha of land in Bengkulu province to be turned into an exercise area of the Indonesian armed forces in the future. It is hoped that later on, exercises in the area can truly be used for all arms: land, sea, and air. The minister of defense and security and commander of ABRI, General M Jusuf, stated this to the press during the flight in a "Hercules" aircraft which brought him back to Jakarta on Wednesday [3 September] after he made a working visit to Bengkulu.

He added that, in the exercise area being planned for, all kinds of weapons can be used for training purposes, including bombs, small arms, artillery. There is even a possibility of its being used for paratroop training which can be undertaken simultaneously for 10 battalions. Asked when the plan can be carried out, the minister said that this depended on the speed of the survey which is being carried on. "If possible, we will begin next year," the minister of defense and security said. However, he stated further that a survey for the purpose mentioned above is also being carried out in the North Lampung area, involving 60,000 ha. Therefore, the choice will later be made of one of the two places.

"Because now," the minister said, "in Java there now is no area which is possible for training. For example, the cavalry at Cimahi. The roads will be ruined when heavy cavalry vehicles are driven on the major highways. The drivers are forced simply to drive in circles within the base complex. If this is the way things are, when really needed, they will not be able to hit their target. So it is in Bengkulu that exercises can be carried on in the future."

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## MILITARY PILOT PROCUREMENT VERY LIMITED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi: Total Number of Indonesian Air Force Pilots a Matter of Concern"]

[Excerpts] The interest of members of the community in becoming Indonesian Air Force pilots is felt to be very much a matter of concern. The number of young men who enter the Air Force to become pilots is very limited. The chief of staff of the Air Force, Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi made this statement on Thursday [4 September] in responding to questions concerning the limited number of pilots in the Air Force. "However, the number of pilots whom we have in service is not at a critical point but is a matter of concern," said the marshal with the four stars.

"There are two possible causes for the shortage of pilots entering the Air Force. But I have not yet tested them as to whether they are true. First, trainee pilots focus their thoughts on economic activity. This means that their income will be higher when they become pilots for a private firm, rather than when they enter the air force. Secondly, the cause may be that their IQ does not reach the minimum level of 115, and they do not pass other tests," said the chief of staff.

Ashadi Tjahjadi holds the view that, in view of world economic conditions at present, trainee pilots may very well think like that. "If the trainee pilot enters the Air Force, his beginning salary as a second lieutenant is around Rp 46,000 whereas if he becomes a private pilot, he may receive about Rp 250,000. Apart from that the opportunity to go abroad is greater in a private airline than in the air force. In addition, to become an Air Force pilot the training period is longer. (For Academy of the Armed Forces only the period is 4 years, not including flying school.) To become a private pilot a high school diploma [SMA] is enough, plus 2 years of flying school. The other reason is that the number of applicants is larger, but they fail in the IQ, psycho-test, and other examinations. "For other work we can still close our eyes if the requirements which can be met by a trainee are a bit short of the regulations. But for a pilot, that is not the case. The regulations must really be met!"

Answering a question Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi declared that all Air Force pilots who are still actively flying are provided with life insurance by their unit. That is, beginning with the pilot and continuing with the co-pilot, navigator, crew chief, and so on. "However, when they are taken off flying status definitively, their names are taken off the list of personnel who are

insured. For example, a pilot who becomes a base commander has his name taken off the list because he does not fly any more. On the other hand, those who are actively flying have their names included on the list," said the chief of staff.

Ashadi Tjahjadi stated that the insurance question is not a matter of policy of the Ministry of Defense and Security but is rather a matter of policy of the Indonesian Air Force itself. Ashadi Tjahjadi said, "In this way there are many members of the Air Force whom we lose, who go to work on aircraft of state-owned enterprises. For example, for Garuda, Pelita, Merpati, Dirgantara, and so forth. Now, the policy which I have applied during the last 5 years, since I was still deputy chief of staff of the air force, has been to prohibit those enterprises from paying our personnel another salary. This was to prevent them from receiving "double salary"--that is, from the Indonesian Air Force and the company. Because they are living in Indonesian Air Force housing, they obtain medical care from the Indonesian Air Force, and so forth. What they are permitted to receive from the airline company is money for the time they are flying, because they work for it. Above and beyond that, the money which is paid by the airline is collected by the Indonesian Air Force. "With that money we can provide insurance for all personnel who are still actively flying, including pilots of the combat aircraft. And there are about 600 to 800 personnel who are insured," said Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi.

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CSO: 4213

## INDONESIA

### NO PROBLEMS ON IRIAN JAYA-PAPUA NIUGINI BORDER

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Sep 80 p 9

[Article: "Irian Jaya-PNG Boundary: Traditional Border Is the Best Guide Up to Now"]

[Excerpts] Up to the present there have as yet been no border problems with the neighboring country, Papua Niugini, or PNG, even though there is no concrete boundary which can be seen to be the dividing line between the two countries. This was stated by the commander of Defense Region IV - Maluku and Irian Jaya, RADM [Laksamana Madya] Subroto Yudono, answering questions by KOMPAS last week.

On the contrary, at present, the commander of the defense region said, there is close cooperation between the agencies of the two countries in handling all matters involving the boundary. For example, there is the Monthly Conference Committee [Panitia Pertemuan Bulanan] which consists of the local regent and an official at an equivalent level on the PNG side. The two sides always get in touch to resolve any question which comes up. The committee can be called on at any time to hold a special meeting, out-side the schedule of routine meetings.

A certain "gate" has been set up, with guardposts manned by both sides near it, to facilitate the resolution of problems between the two countries, although up to the present the "traditional boundary" has been used more frequently, that is, the boundary which has been in effect for a long time. Indeed, said the commander of the defense region, properly speaking, immigration regulations should be applied when there is a crossing of the border between the two countries by local residents. However, this is difficult to apply, bearing in mind the condition of the terrain and the level of community development, which is still relatively backward. Thus, it is the traditional boundary which is in effect.

In certain places officials with various functions have been stationed, who have some connection with the boundary. This includes police, immigration, transmigration, customs, and so forth. Apart from customary matters local residents also cross the border for economic reasons. For example, there are residents of PNG who have fields in Indonesia, or vice versa. Thus, at harvest or planting time there is frequent crossing of the border.

PNG officials, according to the commander, have shown good faith and are friendly. This can be seen from their willingness to search for gangs of fugitives from Indonesia who have entered PNG, although they have not yet caught them. "But this is a sign of good will which it is proper for us to appreciate," said the commander of the defense region.

Yudono stated that all along the border the development of boundary villages is being undertaken. This is an absolute necessity in order to "balance" development in the neighboring country. Otherwise it could happen that residents of Indonesia might cross over into PNG because they observe striking differences in development. The development activity is carried on by the local government authorities, including the governor and the regents of the area concerned.

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CSO: 4213

## INDONESIA

### FORMER STUDENT LEADERS COMMENT ON DEMOCRACY IN INDONESIA

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 4 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] A three-man discussion panel met on the campus of the University of Indonesia yesterday, to discuss "Democracy in Indonesia after 35 Years of Freedom," with the sub-theme, "Youth in Challenge to the Form of Pancasila Democracy." The panel included Drs Chudori Hamid, former Chairman of the Students Union, Jakarta Teacher Training Institute; Drs Lukman Hakim, former chairman of the University of Indonesia Students Union; and Dr Hariman Siregar, chairman of the Students Union of the University of Indonesia in 1974/75.

Chudori Hamid said that in his opinion, Indonesia needed an intellectual revolution--but not in the same sense as a physical revolution. The intellectual revolution would alter the current state of stagnation.

According to the panelists, the current state of moral decay affecting Indonesia was caused by human nature, which is inconsistent with religious conviction.

"If we are to be in keeping with religion, moral breakdown such as raging corruption and the trampling of regulations and laws must not happen again," he stressed.

Lukman Hakim, who headed the University of Indonesia Students Union in 1977/78, said the younger generation must discuss the problems of Pancasila Democracy, because the young have a stake in democracy.

According to him, the Indonesian student movement is against actions which do not observe the rules of the game.

Lukman mentioned the statements of those who feel the students movement is being manipulated. Lukman indicated that the students are used, because they are the instruments of the people in illuminating their true aspirations.

If the Armed Forces enters the village, they are aware that they are remote from the village, while the students are obviously close to the village, Lukman Hakim noted.

Concerning the general election after the Armed Forces enters the villages, Lukman said he is pessimistic, because who can guarantee that the Armed Forces will not take sides in the election? This problem, which also worries the other members of the panel, was acknowledged by Abdul Majid, a member of Parliament who gave the closing reception for the panelists.

Hariman Siregar, chairman of the University of Indonesia Students Union in 1974/75, who is now a doctor, stated that the student movement in 1974 had the same goals as the present movement, namely, to seek a favorable climate.

He rejected the view that the 1974 movement was manipulated by several generals.

Abdul Majid of the Indonesian Democratic Party, when asked by the moderator, Sayot, to speak, said the general election will guarantee democracy if the Armed Forces do not take sides.

In connection with the Armed Forces entering the villages, at present, he asked that the Armed Forces state clearly that we are free to vote for whom we want--United Development Party; Indonesian Democratic Party; functional groups; etc.

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CSO: 4213



## INDONESIA

### PDI EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS IN JAKARTA

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 8 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] Moh Sanusi Hardjadinata, general chairman of the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) central executive council, called upon party members throughout Indonesia to give support and trust to the executive council, which is now truly united and effective.

He made the call on Saturday in the executive council's office on Jalan Diponegoro, Jakarta. The office was reopened after the party took action to change itself, after actions against the party by the Command for Restoration of Security and Order.

The first press conference in the council's office was attended by Secretary General Sabam Sirait and the ad hoc executive council committee, and the commander of the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order, Admiral Sudomo and a number of aides. The Command had acted as "mediator" in the crisis of the party executive council.

In a prepared statement, Sanusi said that support expected from all party members assured that the planned Second Party Congress in December, 1980 would be a success.

The PDI General Chairman stressed that the presence of Admiral Sudomo was not meant as interference, but was a manifestation of the government's "moral obligation" to assist the party's consolidation efforts.

Responding to a question, Sanusi said there were no problems with "regeneration" because it will come naturally to the PDI, as it does to all organizations. "I am old, and ready to turn over leadership of the party to capable and trustworthy successors," he said.

When asked about the government's "moral obligation" to help, Sudomo said that if the PDI or another political party had problems, and if asked, he would gladly and voluntarily step in to "help." Responding to a question about whether that statement meant the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order would interfere in the Second PDI Congress, Sudomo said, "If there are no problems, we will not step in."

DISPUTE BETWEEN NISSAN AND INDONESIAN DISTRIBUTOR

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 1 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] A Jakarta newspaper recently revealed news of a dispute over Nissan-Datsun auto business between a state enterprise, PMDN Indokaya Nissan Motor (Innismo) and two Japanese firms, Marubeni Corporation and Nissan Motor Corporation.

As usual in a dispute, both sides feel they are right. Each side has its reasons and arguments. This article will review the dispute, based on data derived from the two sides and from responsible third parties.

The two Japanese enterprises wish to gain absolute control over Nissan-Datsun business in Indonesia, while Innismo will not accept interference in its internal operations, since it is not a joint venture. During the development of the dispute since mid-1979, it is clear that Innismo has suffered, economically. A large number of Innismo employees and Zastam Motor assembly line workers lost their jobs because production was curtailed due to the halting of the supply of completely knocked down units from Japan.

If the situation drags on indefinitely, the consequences will clearly be felt by the general public, in the form of increased worker unrest; and delays in the supplying of Nissan-Datsun automobiles to the public, and in the framework of Presidential Directives 10 and 14A. If it continues, it will be a national tragedy. Innismo will go under, due to foreign pressure. The dispute could endanger economic relations between Indonesia and Japan.

The Japanese firms hold the following views:

Innismo is heavily in debt, and repayment is proceeding unsatisfactorily.

Innismo has been guilty of mismanagement and financial irregularities.

Japan is not satisfied with sales of Nissan-Datsun in Indonesia, compared to Toyota and Mitsubishi.

Japan demands that the Affan family withdraw from majority ownership of Innismo shares, and give influence in the firm's operations.

Since Indonesia has failed to meet those demands since November 1979, Japan has halted the sending of completely knocked down Nissan-Datsun auto units.

Innismo holds the following views:

Innismo is heavily in debt. Innismo has payed back 48 billion of the 60 billion Rupiahs debt, leaving just 12 billion to be repayed. Innismo has met interest payments on time.

The size of the debt does not signify a problem, since the volume of business requires financing.

The issue of mismanagement is only a pretext to conceal the real intentions of the Japanese firms. Earlier, the Japanese had accepted Innismo's supervision and regulation of its own internal operations. When one talks about mismanagement, there may have been more mistakes on the Japanese side.

A Japanese comptroller joins in the supervision of financial matters.

The demand that the Affan family withdraw from Innismo is absurd, and can be regarded as a national insult.

The Affan family is prepared to improve management, including the appointment of outside, professional directors, in place of shareholders.

The ban on the shipment of completely knocked down units violates the existing distributorship agreement, and reflects the guest entrepreneur's desire to play judge.

Among business partners who respect one another, and are highly ethical, the shipment of completely knocked down units would continue, while discussions went on.

Both sides should engage in serious discussions, instead of debating, talking nonsense, and arguing over trivial matters. They should seek a settlement in a businesslike manner.

Gross interference and fishing in troubled waters must be avoided.

The prosperity of state enterprises must be protected from dangers.

Since the dispute involves not only the supply of motor vehicles, but also domestic and foreign trade; employment; etc, there should be efforts to seek an early settlement on a wider basis. Such efforts will draw support from the disputing parties, if they really want a settlement.

It is hoped the Government of Japan will provide positive help by urging the two giant firms, Marubeni and Nissan, to refrain from actions which pressure Innismo, and to regard Innismo as a friendly partner who is eager to cooperate.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ULTIMATUM TO ATMA JAYA FOUNDATION

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] The Department of Education and Culture has given an ultimatum to the Catholic University of Indonesia and Atma Jaya Education Foundation, threatening review of their status, and of aid given to the foundation, if they do not take action against Chris Siner Key Timu, the chief of the Student Affairs Bureau. Chris signed the "50 Petition," drawing sharp reaction from various parliamentary circles.

TK.H.M. Saleh, a leader of the FPP in the Legislative League, told a correspondent Friday that the action clearly conflicts with the contents of President Soeharto's 6 August speech to the Parliament, in which he stressed that differences were normal in a democracy, and the "50 Petition" reflected those differences.

If the minister of education and culture believes Chris Siner Key Timu erred in signing the "50 Petition," the matter must be settled by law.

Commenting on the matter, Drs Sudarko of FK-P said that the differences of opinion that Soeharto meant were limited by the principle of unity. Differences of opinion that can cause harm, or are aimed at causing disruption in national growth, or can damage national unity, cannot be tolerated.

Whoever engages in political activity should consider the risks in advance.

The newspaper, MERDEKA, reported yesterday that the Catholic University of Indonesia and Atma Jaya Foundation were uneasy about the arrival of the minister's ultimatum.

The Department of Education and Culture wants the foundation to take action against Chris Siner Key Timu because of his participation in the "50 Petition." Although he participated as a private individual, the Department believes that sooner or later, it will affect his performance as chief of the Bureau of Student Affairs.

A MERDEKA source revealed that the Department of Education and Culture was forced to send the ultimatum after a series of discussions and phone calls between the department's Inspector General and Atma Jaya rector, KS Gani, had failed to reach agreement on actions against Chris.

According to information, the rector and the Foundation board believe that internal Atma Jaya rules on political, moral, ethical and religious beliefs provide no basis for taking action against Chris.

According to the rector and the board, Chris has been exercising his rights and responsibilities as a citizen. In contrast, the Department of Education and Culture feels that the controversial petition is not a proper attitude for a person connected with the government, namely, the Department of Education and Culture.

In a 28 July letter to the rector, Chris Siner Key Timu offered to withdraw from his post, after the University and the Foundation board did not take action against him, based on internal rules. He made that decision to avoid the possibility that the general interests of Atma Jaya would be harmed, according to a source.

Another source revealed that as a result of similar ultimatums, a number of other petition signers like Sulaiman Hamzah, a Senior Middle School teacher; Anwar Harjono and Kasman Singodimedjo, both lecturers at Syarif Hidayat Ciputat State Islamic Institute; and Ali Akbar, a lecturer at Yarsi Medical High School, were all barred from teaching.

Later, based on a 7 August letter from the minister of education and culture, signed by Department Secretary General Soetanto Wirjoprasonto, Judilherry Justan was honorably discharged from his position on the University of Indonesia medical faculty.

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CSO: 4213

## TRANSMIGRATION PROGRAM MUST BE CONTINUOUSLY IMPROVED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Sep 80 p 2

[Article: "Minister of Manpower and Transmigration: Implementation of Transmigration Program Must Be Continuously Improved"]

[Excerpts] The implementation of the transmigration program in the 3rd five-year plan shows signs of becoming increasingly easy and of going well. Among other things, this is thanks to the awareness of the various government offices joined in the Body for the Coordination of the Implementation of Transmigration to work together under one roof or organization, the body referred to above. This was stated by the minister of manpower and transmigration, Prof Harun Zain, in his address at the opening of the 2nd consultative meeting for the preparation of the draft plan and program of transmigration of the 3rd five-year plan in Jakarta on Monday [8 September].

During the past 20 months (January, 1970, to August, 1980) the movement of transmigrants from their area of origin to their area of settlement out-side of Java has totaled about 46,538 heads of families (KK) or about 9 percent of the transmigration target of the 3rd five-year plan, which was set at 500,000 KK. During the 2nd five-year plan the government was only able to move about 65,000 KK (24 percent) of the target which had been set at 250,000 heads of transmigrant families. The circumstance which was a cause of further satisfaction, according to the minister of manpower and transmigration, was that during the month of August almost all heavy equipment which was needed to prepare the land for transmigration was already in the field. Thus, the preparation of transmigration areas for next year and the following years is hoped to be completed more quickly.

The minister hoped that the consultative meeting would formulate the limits and rights and duties of voluntary transmigrants, a matter of which is felt to be increasingly urgent. According to the minister of manpower and transmigration, in almost all general transmigration projects recently there has been a flood of volunteer transmigrants who have come in quietly. If a solution is not immediately found for this matter, it is feared that the volunteer transmigrants will disturb construction and development activity by the general transmigrants who are financed by the government.

Minister of Public Works Dr Purnomosidi Hadjisaroso, in his speech, stated that, based on research to date, the fertility of the fields prepared by other means than heavy equipment was indeed better. Each hectare of land prepared by means



other than heavy equipment on the average produced 1.3 tons of dried rice from flooded fields. On the other hand, land which was worked by heavy equipment was only able to produce, on the average, 0.7 tons per hectare. But based on several aspects of the matter, the preparation of transmigration fields with heavy equipment was proved to be quicker and more profitable. With the heavy equipment (for example, bulldozers) large logs which had been felled and were lying across the ground could quickly be moved aside.

In connection with the foregoing the public works authorities were forced to choose the first alternative, that is, use heavy equipment to speed up the preparation of the transmigration land. In using the heavy equipment the level of fertility of the land in the local land reserves declined as a result of rain. But this situation can be overcome or the land restored, using the following steps. The land which has been worked by tractor or bulldozer is later plowed and harrowed. It has been proved after that that the productive capacity of the land in the local area in withstanding rainfall can increase. Thus, in a gradual way the level of fertility of the land involved can be restored. This was the statement of Minister of Public Works Purnomosidi Hadjisaroso.

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CSO: 4213

## SOLDIERS HELP VILLAGERS WITH LOCAL PROJECTS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 Aug 80 pp 8, 9

[Article: "Armed Forces 'Masuk Desa' (Back-to-the-Village -- Civic Action) Program in South Sulawesi"]

[Excerpts] The inhabitants of the villages of Allaere and Toddopulia in the District of Maros in South Sulawesi are "very poor." Per capita income in Allaere last year was only 27,000 rupiahs. In Toddopulia it was even less, only 18,000 rupiahs per capita per year.

This was the factor that caused the two villages to be selected for the Armed Forces "Masuk Desa" Program by the military personnel of KODAM (military region) XIV/Hasanuddin. Other locations selected were the villages of Bontonyeleng in the District of Bulukemba plus two others in the District of Kolaka, Central Sulawesi.

The districts of Maros, Bulukemba and Kolaka are each of responsibility of company-sized units. A company-sized unit numbers 136 soldiers. For Maros and Bulukemba, the units were drawn from Battalion 726. For Kolaka, the unit came from Battalion 725.

Units assigned to Maros have to complete at least eight projects during a time period lasting only 14 days. The period began on 20 August and ends on 2 September 1980.

The projects include the construction of a suspension bridge 18 meters long and 1.2 (only) meters wide.

Other projects are the construction of a pool for ritual ablutions at the mosques of Toddopulia and Allaere and the erection of a model house at Toddopulia. The lucky person to receive the model house is an impoverished widow designated by the local village chief. A village postoffice comprises the fourth project. All projects are constructed of bamboo.

Two roads are also being built. One, a village street, is 50 meters long and 3 meters wide. The other is 2,000 meters long and 3 meters wide. The two roads are located in Allaere.

Public washing and toilet facilities are also being built in Allaere. Finally, a ditch 2000 meters long, also in Allaere, is being cleaned out.

What is the total cost of these projects? Only 500,000 rupiahs. And this expense is only for the purchase of construction material obtained from the district government of Maros.

In all sincerity, the Armed Forces "Masuk Desa" program is not at all a project of military origin. On the contrary, the Armed Forces are implementing programs already conceived by the regional governments and the population of the local villages. The military establishment is only facilitating accomplishment of these projects and accelerating their completion so they can be enjoyed by the people.

The presence of the Indonesian Armed Forces in the villages is not at all an imposition on the local people. The military units come with their own rice and other food. They do their own cooking. They do not sleep in the houses of the local population. They erect their own tents near the riverbank. Then, in their bivouac area, they erect field kitchens and their own washing and toilet facilities.

In the course of the dialog held by KOMPAS with the local inhabitants, the people stated that the Armed Forces were not imposing on them. The soldiers were very friendly and did not intimidate the inhabitants. They never even asked for coffee or tea. There were some people, however, who admitted offering coffee to the troops without being asked because they pitied the soldiers working so hard to increase the welfare of the local population.

The Chief of Staff of KODAM XIV/Hasanuddin, Colonel Bachtiar, explained that prior to entering a village, the troops underwent a "readiness week." During this time, they underwent training and were taught technical skills.

Then, at the job site the soldiers undertook specialized tasks. There were some who worked exclusively on road-building. There were others who constructed water cisterns. Still others built bridges, etc. In each group, there were, without question, soldiers who were experts in their specialty.

In the group building bridges were "expert" bridgebuilders. Among the troops constructing roads, there were some who had experience in civil engineering. Among those building water cisterns there were some who were qualified stonemasons etc.

Although it was only 3 days after the arrival of the troops when KOMPAS visited the sites, some of the projects were completed already, such as the 50-meter long village street and the postoffice.

In addition to carrying out projects that have a physical substance, the Armed Forces civic action program also undertakes activities that yield other than physical results. There is, for example, the training of HANSIP (civil defense) volunteers as directed by higher headquarters.

Mental guidance and indoctrination officials lead the inhabitants to the adoption of new principles for village cooperation. They explain that the mission of the Armed Forces civic action program is closely tied to development, to Pancasila (five founding principles of the Indonesian state), to the permanence and cleanliness of the environment, and to the promotion of unity between the military and the people etc. Then, they hold religious services in the mosques.

Other Armed Forces activities include the extension of health care without charge to the local inhabitants. This latter function has attracted a great deal of interest. In the course of 3 days, almost 400 villagers were examined or given medical assistance.

Accompanying the military unit in Maros are six paramedics assigned to handle health problems. The medical team is headed by CPT (Dr) Djohan Tedy. Generally, the most prevalent diseases are illnesses of the respiratory tract, infections of the digestive tract, malaria and skin diseases.

In all sincerity, the Armed Forces civic action program truly strengthens national defense and is a far cry from "national intimidation."

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CSO: 4213

INDONESIA UNAFFECTED BY WORLD RECESSION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Director General of Foreign Trade: No Need to Fear World Recession-- Indonesian Economy Now Strong Enough to Withstand It"]

[Excerpts] Although a world recession is starting to be felt at present, Indonesia has no great reason to be fearful because it is expected that its economic development will be able to absorb the shock. The Indonesian economy is strong enough to withstand the adverse impact of such a recession.

This was statement given by the director general of foreign trade, Suhadi Mangkusuwondo, to KOMPAS last Friday in his office as he answered questions about the effects of the world recession upon the Indonesian economy in 1980. He was accompanied during the interview by a spokesman of the Department of Trade and Cooperation, Drs Syukri Alimudin.

According to Professor Suhadi, it was initially believed in the world that a recession would occur at the end of 1979 or the beginning of 1980. However, it did not take place.

"During the first quarter of 1980, the recession that was feared did not occur. Nor did it occur during the second quarter. It began to be felt later during the year, in the last two months," he said.

However, it is anticipated that the awaited recession will not last too long, maybe around one year. There is no need for Indonesia to become too apprehensive, only vigilant, he added.

There are several reasons for Indonesia not to be overly concerned. First, Indonesian exports were estimated at US\$ 4.739 billion. This is a 56.49 percent increase in value compared to the same period in 1979.

Breaking down the value of Indonesian exports for the first quarter of 1980, Suhadi said that exports of oil and petroleum products reached US\$ 2.637 billion, an increase of 49.77 percent over the same period in 1979. The volume of exports, however, declined 26.76 percent.

The value of natural gas exports rose 175.16 to US\$ 588 million, while the volume increased 46.32 percent. The value of other exports (other than oil, petroleum products and natural gas) rose 43.64 percent to US\$ 1.514 billion, while the volume of such exports increased 20.46 percent.

The director general of foreign trade also said that the value of exports during the second quarter (April-June) of 1980 was also expected to rise, but it was anticipated that the increase would not be as steep as that for the first quarter.

The second factor to allay Indonesia's fear of the world recession is the size of the nation's foreign reserves which are reasonably large at the present time. The director general did not give any figures, but from other sources KOMPAS learned that foreign reserve levels amount to about US\$ 7 billion.

The third factor is the successful harvest this year. The government has not announced results yet, but it is estimated that the crop will amount to around 20 million tons (of rice).

The increase in oil exploration at the present time is also a factor which indicates the strength of the national economy (fourth factor). Exploratory activities that are presently expanding will also cause expenditures by the firms involved, such as for the purchase of cement and wood and for transportation, wages and various other disbursements. Thus, since there are local entrepreneurs and members of society at large involved in these endeavors, they will share in the benefit of these disbursements.

Director General Suhadi also said that the strong interest among entrepreneurs to invest capital in non-oil sectors constituted another favorable factor. This included domestic as well as foreign investors participating in joint ventures with local partners.

The last factor is the size of the national budget estimated at 10.5 trillion rupiahs for this fiscal year. It is expected that this gives evidence of the strength of the national economy.

"Therefore from the macro point of view," said the director general, "the position of Indonesia is reasonably strong and will not be excessively influenced by any world economic recession."

However, he also stated that with the presence of such a recession in 1980, it was estimated that the rise in exports would not equal the increase in 1979, although in absolute terms, the volume of exports would be greater.

Turning to Indonesian exports themselves, the director general said that Indonesia was undergoing a change in the composition of its goods sold abroad. This change was due to the ever increasing quantity of industrial products being exported.

According to the director general, the export of industrial products would be more stable and not as subject to the influence of a world economic recession as the export of raw materials. Because of this, he said an effort must be made to increase the sale abroad of such industrial products. In Indonesia, industrial products that have gained a prominent place in the export market include ready-made clothes, electronic components, plywood and cement.

He also said it was no less important for Indonesia to make an effort to increase the competitiveness of its exports in the non-oil sector, such as plantation and forest products, than in the industrial field. This is what is being undertaken in



the formation of centrally located plantations as nuclei to encourage in turn the growth of small landholder plantations in a radius from the center. Encouragement of the non-oil sector is also the reason for the "bapak-angkat" (paternal boost) system which is giving impetus to small industry.

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CSO: 4213

# ILLEGAL FISHING COSTS STATE RP 562.5 BILLION PER YEAR

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Sep 80 pp 1,9

[Article: "Because of Illegal Fishing the State Loses Rp 562.5 Billion Per Year; Fines Are Too Light"]

[Excerpts] The state loses up to \$900 million or Rp 562.5 billion each year because of illegal fishing which is carried on by foreign ships in Indonesian waters in the eastern part of the country. In view of such large losses an effort must be made to find out how best to hold down such activity.

The commander of Defense District IV/Maluku and Irian Jaya, Admiral Madya Subroto Yudono, stated in an interview with KOMPAS on Tuesday [2 September] that through "Operation Guruh" [Operation Thunder] which has been launched in graduated fashion it is hoped that it will be possible to cut these losses. According to Admiral Yudono, through this operation it appears that the total incidence of illegal fishing has begun to decline somewhat. He said that the area of greatest concern at present includes the Banda and Arafura Seas and adjacent areas. However, since these sea areas are very large, not all illegal fishing has been fully detected in a timely and orderly way.

The bulk of the illegal fishing is carried on by fishing boats from Japan, Taiwan, and Korea. Most of the boats are from Taiwan. Surveillance from the air is accomplished by using "Nomad" patrol aircraft, accompanied by patrol boats. Catching the foreign ships red-handed is not as easy as one might suppose, because they use complete and modern communications equipment. Indeed, at times they are not picked up on the radar gear of Indonesian patrol boats. It is believed that they have radar detectors.

## Not Proper for This Use

Apart from the illegal fishermen who do not have licenses, illegal fishing is also carried on at present by foreign boats who obtain transit permits specifically to pass through the Arafura Sea area. Such transit permits clearly are misused.

According to the commander of the defense district, at first they asked for transit permits because they wanted to fish in the Indian Ocean. However, while

passing through the Arafura Sea they were also fishing in Indonesian territorial waters. Sometimes they only have permits to catch tuna, for example, but they use the opportunity to fish for shrimp and other kinds of fish. Another practice of theirs is to register ships which have the same name and number. This is to deceive Indonesian officials. For example, 10 ships are given permits, but 20 or more ships come in, using the same name or ship number.

Illegal fishermen who have no permit at all to enter Indonesian waters are dealt with severely. They are arrested and held for several weeks, or even longer if necessary. Generally, they don't want to learn from the experience, even when they are fined \$250,000. They generally return to do the same thing. Possibly they still feel they are profiting, even though they have to pay such a heavy fine.

#### Fish Canneries

According to preliminary information, said Yudono, the fishing boats are like a well-coordinated armada. It is believed that they are controlled by mother ships which may be located far out at sea. This is not surprising, recalling the capacity of the foreign ships to stay at sea for months without running short of anything. They may obtain their supplies from a mother ship. They are controlled and directed from the mother ship to a previously selected area of operations. The time for their return and the hour of reporting are controlled in such a way that it is difficult for them to be detected by Indonesian Navy ships.

Yudono said that the fish caught in this way are directly processed and canned. The product is disposed of after they reach land. No mother ship has yet been caught.

The commander of Naval Area X/Irian Jaya, Commodore Sigit Sudaryadi, is of the same view. Indeed, according to the commander, illegal fishing is larger than the scattered figures available would indicate. This can be proved by the results of detection activity up to now. Detection activity is not only carried on by Navy ships. It is also based on information from traditional fishermen. For there is good cooperation between them and the officials. The fishermen always help by reporting if they meet a foreign ship. "Of course this is also their loss," says Sigit Sudaryadi. In 1979 information was once received that in the Arafura Sea area there were 50 illegal fishing boats which were operating at the same time. When they were pursued, only one boat was successfully attacked. Usually, they deliberately let one boat be caught in order to give the opportunity to the others to get away.

Sometimes the official only has three or four patrol boats, while those being pursued are in the dozens. They have also tried to bribe officials with up to \$250,000 or more, provided they are just let go. The navy commander thinks that the fines levied by the courts at present may be too light, in comparison with the profit which they can make. So that, whatever the reason, they continue illegal fishing. With modern communications gear, in a short time they can make contact with their directing center. "Sometimes we succeed in picking up their radio network transmission; even if it is transmitted in Chinese, we know what they say," added the commander of the naval area.

### 34 Ships

He said that they are not a "single unit operation" but rather an armada. According to the commander of the naval area, a foreign ship was once pursued by an official. Because they refused to stop, he was forced to open fire, hitting the stern. In the twinkling of an eye they made contact with Taipei through the control ship far out at sea. "We learned this from an Indonesian source there a few days later. So their operation was truly like an armada which is controlled and carefully organized."

According to the commander of the naval area, during the past 4 years 34 cases of illegal fishing have been handled. All of the ships and their crews were arrested and held and later tried by the court in Ambon or Sorong. The 34 cases do not include those handled by the defense region. Only by Naval Area Command X/Irian Jaya.

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CSO: 4213

# CRUDE OIL IMPORTS TO CONTINUE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Aug 80 p 2

[Article: "Although There Is a New Refinery: Indonesia Must Continue to Import Crude Oil]

[Text] Crude oil imports from the Arab countries will continue to be needed in the future although new refineries at Balikpapan and Cilacap and the two hydrocracking plants at Dumai and Balikpapan will be in operation. This was the statement given by Pertamina public relations in response to written questions submitted by KOMPAS.

Domestic oil requirements in 1983 will be completely satisfied by domestic refinery production because by that time construction will be complete on the two refineries at Balikpapan and Cilacap as well as on the hydrocrackers at Dumai and Balikpapan. Nevertheless, this does not mean that Indonesia will cease to import crude oil. Only refined products will no longer be imported.

Pertamina public relations did not indicate how much oil was imported from Arab countries at the present time, nor what the projections were for the future. Concerning structural changes to the refineries which use imported oil as a fuel, Pertamina noted that the Cilacap refinery had been constructed a long while ago to use as fuel imported Arab crude oil for a special purpose, that is, to produce lubricants as its basic yield. For this special purpose, Arab oil will continue to be imported because crude from Indonesian fields lacks the suitable properties to be converted into lubricating oil as its basic product.

In the meantime, the KOMPAS source at the Directorate General of Oil and Gas said that the oil refinery at Cilacap processed each month on the average over 2 million barrels of Arab crude and that consequently import requirements could reach 12 million barrels annually. The cost of such a quantity of imported oil would be about US\$ 360 million or 225 billion rupiahs each year.

With the completion of construction on the new refineries, domestic refining capacity, which today is around 400,000 barrels a day, will increase to 800,000 barrels a day by 1983-84. This is slightly in excess of domestic fuel requirements at the present time. Beginning in 1980, supplies once again will be unable to keep pace with requirements. For this reason, the government has planned the erection of one more refinery in eastern Indonesia. The target date for this newest refinery to begin operations is 1985. Its capacity, location and type are presently under study by Pertamina.

Concerning the two hydrocracker plants, according to Pertamina public relations, there is basically no difference between the hydrocracking processes at Dumai and Balikpapan. Both of them will continue to process heavy end components oil (residue/gas oil [sic]) into kerosene, cooking fuel and diesel oil in addition to gasoline and liquefied petroleum gas. According to the KOMPAS source at the Directorate General of Oil and Gas, the two hydrocracking plants have a capacity of 85,000 barrels a day of Low Sulfur Waxy residue. However, in addition to this, the Dumai hydrocracker can also produce coke (coal subjected to a distillation process) to melt down and process aluminum ore for the Asahan project. Another difference between the two hydrocracking plants is the construction cost. The hydrocracking plant at Dumai will require an expenditure of 950 million dollars only to develop a capacity of 85,000 barrels a day, plus to erect a distillation unit to process coal into coke. The oil refinery at Balikpapan with a capacity of 200,000 barrels a day of crude oil, including 85,000 barrels a day of low, sulfur waxy residues, will also cost 950 million dollars. Is the distillation unit to convert coal into coke at Dumai of equivalent cost as the crude oil refinery with a capacity of 115,000 barrels a day? Until now, the Ministry of Mining and the management and public relations at Pertamina have issued no clarification.

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CSO: 4213



# KUWAIT INTEREST IN BUILDING BATAM OIL REFINERY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 15 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Kuwait Expresses Interest in Building an Oil Refinery in Batam"; Joint Statement Issued Today"]

[Excerpts] In a discussion yesterday [14 September] at the "Jepara" room of Merdeka Palace between President Soeharto and Amir Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah of Kuwait it was stated that Kuwait still had the intention to construct an oil refinery on Batam island. The chief of state of Kuwait asked how he should carry out the plan for the construction of the oil refinery, although conditions have changed from what they were.

Minister/State Secretary Soedharmono made the foregoing statement after the discussions between President Soeharto and the Amir of Kuwait, which lasted more than 2 hours, were over. The statement about carrying out the oil refinery project on Batam island, he said, came from the Amir of Kuwait himself, not as a result of a request from the Indonesian side. "But of course there are conditions which need to be discussed further," said the minister.

Meanwhile, a KOMPAS source states that later on in Kuala Lumpur Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah also will discuss this question with Prime Minister Hussein Onn. Indonesia has received information that Malaysia is ready to discuss again the question of the construction of the oil refinery on Batam island, whose undertaking has been postponed.

The Batam island oil refinery project is later to become the joint property of Kuwait, Indonesia, and Malaysia, because it takes the form of a model enterprise, with equal equity. Furthermore, Kuwait will provide the credit for its construction, since the project was estimated in 1978 as costing \$1 billion. The crude oil which will be refined will come from Kuwait, Indonesia, and Malaysia. "Whether this can be carried out or not, extensive discussions are needed, although Kuwait wanted this question to be included in the joint statement which will be issued at the end of the visit of the Amir," said the source.

The plan for the construction of the oil refinery on Batam island was put forward in 1977, when the Kuwait Government Team visited Indonesia. A cooperative agreement between Kuwait and Indonesia for the construction of the project was signed in April, 1978, by Pertamina and Kuwaiti representatives. As a partner

Kuwait designed the Malaysian oil firm, Petronas. Also in April, 1978, Kuwaiti, Indonesian, and Malaysian officials held a meeting in Kuala Lumpur to discuss cooperation in the construction of the oil refinery on Batam island. At the time information was obtained that Indonesia wanted the oil refinery to be constructed with a capacity of 100,000 tons per day [sic; not stated whether this was in terms of input of crude oil or output of refined products]. It was stated in Kuala Lumpur that the project would require an investment of about \$1.0 billion. Since March, 1979, when the minister of state for cabinet affairs of Kuwait, Abdul Aziz Hussein, visited Indonesia, the Persian Gulf state has not made a final yes or no decision on carrying out the plan for construction of the oil refinery. The plan only emerged again with the current visit of the chief of state of Kuwait.

The problem which has emerged is that a large proportion of the crude oil which will be refined will come from Kuwait itself, while the marketing will take place in the countries of this region. Indonesia considers that the question of marketing is no problem, but Kuwait is not fully convinced of this. Apart from that, Kuwait is unsure whether the construction of an oil refinery in a developing country will be profitable or not. This is different from the construction of an oil refinery in Kuwait itself, which each year would bring in profits of about \$3 million.

Indonesia also proposes that the crude oil which is refined is earmarked particularly for the domestic requirements of Indonesia itself, like the refining of low-sulphur crude [LSWR]. At present Indonesia has an oil refinery of hydro-cracker at Dumai whose raw material is LSWR.

According to Soedharmono, the discussions between President Soeharto and Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah took place in a friendly and open atmosphere. At the same time and in another room further discussions were taking place between an Indonesian delegation and a Kuwaiti delegation. In these discussions, said Soedharmono, Indonesia proposed several projects to Kuwait, which could be financed by the "Kuwait Fund for Economic Development," such as help in the form of soft loans. In addition other capital investment projects were proposed on a "joint venture" basis. The projects which were proposed included the Jakarta-Cikampek road improvement project and the Jabotabek electricity transmission project (Jakarta-Bogor-Tangerang-Bekasi).

The minister stated that in the discussions it appeared that Kuwait was able to provide the assistance but was not prepared to assume the total cost. Kuwait was prepared to be a joint provider of the financing, after the project obtained financing from other international bodies, said Soedharmono.

Kuwait has already provided \$38 million in assistance for the electricity transmission project in West Java and the road project from Medan to Belawan to Tanjung Morawa.

# BUKIT ASAM COAL MINE DISCUSSED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 Aug 80 p 3

[Article: "Bukit Asam Coal Is Of Inferior Quality--Can Only Be Used For Domestic Needs"]

[Text] The cost of the coal mining project at Bukit Asam in South Sumatra is estimated at 540 million dollars. The breakdown of expenditures amounts to 345 million dollars for the mine itself, 140 million dollars for a railroad spur, 40 million dollars for a special loading and unloading terminal at Kertapati and 15 million dollars for a collier.

The above explanation was given by A.H. Sazili, the head of the international section of the coal mining state enterprise, in his acting capacity as chief of public relations, responding to questions posed by KOMPAS at his office last Thursday.

The above expenditures are based on a study by Shell which previously undertook an investigation of the area in question. The study also aroused the interest of the World Bank in funding partially the cost of the project. It is estimated that about 35 percent of the expenses will be met by the Indonesian Government while an effort will be made to obtain the remainder from the World Bank or from countries interested in extending foreign aid.

The above expenditures are based on an estimate made around the middle of 1979. The final cost, upon completion of the project, is the subject of present discussions with the World Bank.

"What is clear," said A.H. Sazili, "is that 10 million dollars in foreign assistance has been raised to pay for technical and legal advisors." For this purpose, a separate loan agreement was signed on May 19, 1980.

At the present time, an international prequalification tender for the terminal and the supply of mining equipment is being drawn up. Many foreign countries are showing a great deal of interest in it, including European nations, the USA, Australia and Japan.

A.H. Sazili said that initial production from the coal mine, whose development was being financed by the World Bank, was expected to begin in 1983. Production from this mine will amount to 775,000 tons, of which 430,000 tons will be used to serve the needs of the Suralaya I Power Plant in Banten, West Java.

Afterwards, production will be increased in stages in accordance with the requirements of the power plant mentioned above. According to plans, in 1984 production will be increased to 1.5 million tons and in 1985 between 2.5 to 3 million tons annually. By this time, the Suralaya Power Plant itself will be consuming about 2.5 million tons annually.

The mine will be developed to support the Suralaya Power Plant. There are no plans for the export of coal, especially lignite/bituminous coal. What will be developed for export is anthracite.

Coal reserves of about 138,703 million tons are available to sustain mining operations for about 30 years at Air Laya.

At the present time, production from the Bukit Asam mine under the auspices of the National Coal Enterprise has amounted to 49,817 tons of lignite/bituminous coal and 21,394 tons of anthracite to the second quarter of this year. The anthracite has been exported during this period, while the lignite/bituminous coal has mainly been used domestically.

A workforce of about 1536 personnel is employed at the mine: 1395 are in the technical field and 141 in non-technical specialties.

In efforts to raise mining production in the area mentioned, A.H. Sazili said that no shortage of manpower was anticipated. This is because increasing reliance will be placed on mechanization. For example, digging will be carried out using a bucket wheel excavator.

Answering questions concerning the price of lignite/bituminous coal at the present time, A.H. Sazili said that coal produced from the Bukit Asam mine was worth 18 dollars a ton f.o.b. from Kertapati and 8250 rupiahs per ton f.o.r. (transported by rail). Anthracite was worth 38 dollars a ton f.o.b. from Kertapati and 16,700 rupiahs f.o.r.

The price is lower than for coal of better quality mined in foreign countries. Coal mined in Australia having the same quality as Ombilin coal is worth between 38 and 40 dollars a ton. Ombilin coal itself is worth around 35 dollars a ton.

Compared to coal produced in Australia, Indonesian coal comes out more expensive. Transportation costs from Australia to Japan only amount to 13 dollars a ton, while such costs from Indonesia to Taiwan amount to 20 dollars a ton.

Australia can exert a depressing effect on coal prices because it ships large quantities at a time, while in Indonesia only 3500-5000 tons are within the capability of Indonesian shipping.

In addition to this, the coal extracted from the Bukit Asam mine is not of high quality because it contains much water and the carbon level is low. These factors also influence the lower price obtained for the Indonesian coal.

## INDONESIA

### BRIEFS

**NEW INDUSTRIAL ATTACHES STATIONED**--The Department of Industries will increase the number of industrial attaches from three to seven, and the attache in the Hague will move to Bonn. H. Agus Sujono, secretary general of the Department of Industries said Thursday that the Department of Foreign Affairs was now processing the stationing of industrial attaches in several additional countries. One attache will be stationed in Washington, with cognizance of the United States, Canada and Latin America. An attache in Brussels will cover Switzerland, Italy, Spain and the Common Market nations. An industrial attache in Moscow will cover Eastern Europe, and one in Bonn will cover Holland and Scandinavia. The attache in Jidda will observe the Middle East and Africa, and an attache in Tokyo will cover China, Taiwan, North Korea and South Korea. The attache in Manila will be a senior staff aide at the embassy. His area will include the ASEAN nations, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Australia and New Zealand. The minister for State Administrative Reform, Dr J B Sumarlin agrees with the stationing of the seven industrial attaches, who take in almost all areas of the world. Minister of Industry AR Soehoed said "the industrial attaches stationed by the government will be used to gain information on developments in foreign prices and markets, and in production and industrial problems that Indonesian industries greatly need." [Excerpts] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 1 Sep 80 p 3] 9197

**CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN IRAQ**--Iraq has asked Indonesia to join in the construction of an airport in Basra, Iraq's second largest city. Minister of Public Works Purnomosidi Hadjisarosa revealed this Thursday evening, as he returned from a five-day visit to Saudi Arabia and Iraq. He was accompanied by the head of the Coordinating Team for Increasing Exports to the Middle East, Dr Z. Yasni, and several Department of Public Works officials. In October, Indonesia will send a government team to Basra from the construction consortium to conduct studies and perform engineering planning. Last month, Iraq signed an agreement for increased economic cooperation, including cooperation in construction. Iraq wishes to afford wider opportunity to Indonesian cooperation because that oil-rich nation has more development projects than it can handle. The yearly development budget is \$15 billion. While in Iraq, the minister discussed cooperation in construction, agriculture, etc. The minister also indicated that government experts would take over responsibility for the development of the Mecca-Medina telephone network, because of the inadequacies of the Indonesian contractor, "El Nusa." "Thank God that the work is 90 per cent completed, so that, God willing, it will be done by the pilgrimage season," said the minister. Progress was achieved following changes in the work system, additional workers, and closer supervision from Jakarta. [Excerpts] [Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 6 Sep 80 p 1] 9197



DK PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES ANTI-VIETNAMESE RESISTANCE

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 19 Sep 80 p 1, 12

[Interview with SINAR HARAPAN correspondent Moxa Nadeak at a DK command post in western Kampuchea, 18 September]

[Text] Democratic Republic of Kampuchea (DK) Prime Minister Khieu Samphan said Thursday that he was convinced that DK would retain the Kampuchean seat in the UN General Assembly.

"We are optimistic, because on the one hand, we feel we have greater popular support, and on the other, the ASEAN nations have condemned the aggression of Vietnam and the Soviet Union."

The prime minister, who is also president of the Kampuchean National Unity Front, said this to a number of correspondents in an area of Kampuchea near the Thai border, some 80 kilometers south of Aranyaprathet, at a DK command post.

SINAR HARAPAN correspondent Moxa Nadeak reported on Friday morning that the 49-year old DK leader believes the aims of the DK struggle are linked with ASEAN aims.

If the war in Kampuchea does not end soon, the situation in Southeast Asia will be unpredictable. After Kampuchea, they will endanger Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and other nations said Khieu Samphan.

Kampuchean Secretary of Posts and Telecommunications Chorn Hay acted as interpreter for the interview.

Responding to a question, Khieu Samphan said he did not want to discuss the domino theory, but felt sure that Vietnam, with Soviet aid, intended to form an Indochinese federation.

He confirmed the accusation of Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda that Vietnamese forces intended to engage in aggression in 16 northern Thai provinces. "We have proof of that," said Khieu Samphan.

He stated that in the future, the Kampuchean struggle will be closely linked with ASEAN's struggle. He is seeking to strengthen friendship and cooperation with ASEAN. "If we pursue a different course, it would mean self-destruction", added Samphan.



Responding to a SINAR HARAPAN question, he did not rule out the possibility that Kampuchea would apply for membership in ASEAN after winning the struggle against Vietnamese troops.

He noted that DK forces control more than half of Kampuchea, and that more than 50,000 guerrilla units are gathered under his Kampuchean National Unity Front.

He said that the guerrilla war had intensified during this rainy season. If there are no indications of new Vietnamese aggression by the end of September, then the situation in October will be more favorable than it was a year ago.

The interview took place at a DK command post which is moved frequently. The post is only 10 kilometers from a battle area in which he said Vietnamese troops were cut off. DK forces have cut the Battambang-Phnom Penh railroad, stopping the flow of logistical aid for Vietnamese forces. However, Vietnamese forces, which get aid from the Soviet Union, can continue to hold out, even though they have already been in the Kampuchean interior for 2 years.

Khieu Samphan noted that at the beginning of September, DK forces annihilated three platoons of Vietnamese troops in a 4-day and 4-night battle in the area south of Paang Arun. In addition, a Vietnamese army commander in Kompong Cham was killed about 10 kilometers from the command post. He said Vietnamese forces were withdrawing to Pursat District with about 50,000 troops.

"We are attacking them little by little, not just in the south but also in the north," he said.

In the approximately 2 hour interview, Khieu Samphan said that 2 to 3 thousand Kampuchians die each day from starvation, or as victims of Vietnamese weapons.

Vietnam intends to control Kampuchea, which they see as an obstacle to their goal of achieving an Indochinese federation with Soviet aid.

Khieu Samphan stressed that it is a fundamental error to consider Vietnam as separate from the Soviet Union. Their aims and goals are the same, and without Soviet aid Vietnam could not remain in Kampuchea very long.

He said there is only one answer to the challenge, and that is to unite all forces in Kampuchea. He said that the majority of the popular movements already were on his side, and added that 60 percent of the people in Kampuchea supported the National Unity Front. Khieu Samphan was accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen.

He said the situation was more favorable for the DK now, not because Vietnam lacks troops or arms, but because their enthusiasm for the struggle has waned. But he refused to say how much longer it would take to restore his authority over all Kampuchea.

He said that only in the two provinces bordering Vietnam are there no National Front forces.

When asked about Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan said he had invited the prince to join the struggle in Kampuchea on several occasions, but he had not replied.

He said his forces now had weapons like AK-47's; CKC's; 80-mm, 82-mm and 60-mm mortars; PK-65 artillery; and B-40 rocket launchers to combat tanks. He acknowledged that some of the weapons came from China and some were from old stocks.

Khieu Samphan said Phnom Penh was not secure. Vietnamese troops were afraid to move freely through the city, particularly at night. The residents committed acts of sabotage against Vietnamese forces.

He did not specify which popular movements in Kampuchea had joined the National Front, but said the movement had agreed to Front policy.

The new policy is to leave socialism and move toward a Democratic Kampuchea, and to base all future planning on the desires of the majority of the people.

9197

CSO: 4213

# CADRES, PARTY MEMBERS ATTACKED FOR ABUSE OF POWER

## Victimization of People, Corruption

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 11 Aug 80 p 2

['Party Knowledge' Column: "Oppressing the People Is a Crime"]

[Text] In our system the phenomena of oppression against the masses are all crimes that ought not to be condoned, because this has serious repercussions on the unity and unanimity between the party organs, state offices, and the masses. It negates honest speech, changes white to black, creates in the masses a lack of interest, a loss of concern for the world, when they see that [those in the] right dare not give support. When they see that mistakes are not protested, they do not have full confidence in the certain victory of honesty. What is most dangerous is that it causes the masses to doubt and not to trust the party, state, and our system.

Therefore, anywhere there is repression against the people, the foundation of the party is weakened, the cadres and party members become bad, and the leading roles of the party committees, administrative authorities and of the mass organizations fade away. Some places cannot function. Where the masses are victimized, there is discouragement and violations of the policies of the state and party.

Browbeating the masses means oppressing them with purpose, calculation, and definite planning. Those who browbeat others are those who have individualist ideologies and who have gone bad. They suppress others to conceal their own faults, which are greed and acquisitiveness. They are a danger to society, stealing what belongs to the public, taking bribes, opposing the sincere statements of honest persons. They not only do not accept blame for their errors, but seek ways to hide them. They make excuses for themselves skillfully. After that they commit worse crimes than before. They threaten those who know their deeds in order not to have the matter spread about.

## End to Abuses Sought

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 25 Aug 80 p 2

['Party Knowledge' Column: "Resist the Ideology of Oppressing the People"]

[Text] The struggle to resist the thought and action of abuse of the masses is one factor that cannot be separated from the struggle against all negative phenomena.

When the cadres and party members oppress the masses, the masses cannot expand their collective mastery in order to resist the thefts and corruption. At the time the masses are oppressed, they are not able to voice the truth about themselves. On the contrary, the stopping the theft and corruption, if successful, will be a decisive factor in joining the battle to halt and eliminate this disease of bullying the masses.

The fight against these abuses is an urgent requirement in the fight against the present malaise. Along with that are fundamental methods to correct the phenomenon of disheartenment.

The fight against abuse of the masses must go hand in hand with the revolution in ideology and culture, and be connected with the drive to create new socialist persons. We ought to publicize the barbarous, cruel, inhumane, and lawless features of such abuse of the masses and denounce it widely. Also, when we see such instances we must find definite ways to correct it and must set proper penalties.

In the struggle for transformation and building of socialism and protecting the nation through the present period of hardship and testing, we need even more to strictly control those repressing the people. All the state and party organizations must assume the responsibility for correcting those who abuse the masses. Tendencies of timidity, ultra-rightism, irresponsibility, self-protection, and making excuses for those who oppress the people have bad effects on the struggle against the problems of discouragement and must be resolutely criticized and changed.

In our system all phenomena of repression of the people must be punished severely by the state and with society denouncing it.

Every cadre and party member must be conscious of his responsibility, have the revolutionary spirit, be determined to fight to eliminate this step by step, progressing toward the total obliteration of maltreatment, theft, and other corruption.

9615

CSO: 4206

## WARTIME COOPERATION BETWEEN NEUTRALISTS, LPF NOTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 5 Aug 80 p 2

[Article: "Lao History"]

[Text] Concerning the relationship between the neutralists and the Lao Patriotic Front, after the coup of 9 August 1960, the situation in Laos improved for the Lao revolution. The neutralist forces grew, composed of the rebel group, the neutralist peace faction led by Mr Quinim Phonsena and other patriotic and peace-loving neutralists. They received support and guidance from the Lao Patriotic Front. The neutralist forces began playing a more important role. They formed a relationship and cooperated with the Lao Patriotic Front. After this relationship between the two forces was established, the combat strength of the revolutionary forces quickly increased.

The Lao Patriotic Front cooperated with the neutralist forces in mobilizing the masses in Vientiane Capital to fight against the soldiers of Phoumi Nosavan many times. On 13 December 1960, the American imperialists and Phoumi Nosavan used many army battalions, among which were Thai units, to mount a major attack on Vientiane Capital. The Lao Patriotic Front joined with the neutralist forces, students and people in fighting to defend Vientiane Capital. The fight lasted 5 days and more than 500 enemy soldiers were killed. In order to safeguard the forces for the long struggle and avoid many civilian losses, on 17 December 1960, the patriotic forces withdrew from Vientiane Capital, withdrawing northward to Xieng Khouang. At 0500 hours on 1 January 1961 they liberated the Plaine de Jarres and the town of Xieng Khouang. The next day, the forces took control of all of Xieng Khouang Province. In the end, this victory in Xieng Khouang Province hurt the American imperialists and their lackeys and threw them into a panic.

The two forces together improved things in and securely defended Xieng Khouang liberated zone. They attacked the enemy along two fronts. The first front extended from Tha Vieng Xiang Dong to Tha Thom. The second front extended along Highway 7 to Sala Phou Khoun and along Highway 13 to Hin Heup.

11943

CSO: 4206

'DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE OF THAILAND' CITED IN CONDEMNATION OF RTG

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 14 Aug 80 p 2

[Article in "Talking Together" Column by S. Thipthiengchan: "What Advantages Are There in Taking Advantage of This Opportunity"]

[Text] At this time the news media, the press and radio of the Thai power holders are conspiring to carry out a massive propaganda program to defame the LPDR. They have fabricated various false stories to place the peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea in the wrong, hoping to disrupt the solidarity between the people in the three nations of Indochina.

Under the tutelage of big-nation expansionism, another purpose was to deceive the patriotic and justice-loving Thai, to hide the truth, to conceal their own crimes against the world, deluding the people of the world to approve their actions, following their evil objective planned in advance.

Not long ago progressive voices in Thailand revealed the face of the Thai power holders in the incident of the Thai bandits plundering the Lao people in Khok Sai Village on 14 and 15 June 1980. This was the situation where the Thai government and Thai army fell into the trap of the Beijing regime and its lackeys who instigated the Thai to make war with their neighbors. The document of the Democratic Alliance of Thailand disclosed the background of this incident, reporting that "while the Thai ship (MR0U [Mekong River Operations Unit]) intruded into Lao territory, the Thai shore, which was opposite Ban Sithan Tai, evidenced military movements." The Democratic Alliance posed this question: The problem which must be considered is whose are the armed forces from Thailand, and why was the (MR0U) Thai ship involved? The clear answer given by the Democratic Alliance was "Previously the 'clash of buffalo horns' or incitement to wrong-doing was the monopoly of the CIA, but now the Beijing regime and their lackeys are carrying out this function. They have tried to create a misunderstanding on the border situation and instigate the Thai to make war on their neighbors. That is one accomplishment of the Beijing regime and their lackeys."

Besides the Democratic Alliance's revealing the background of the Thai power holders the newspaper SIAM NIKON of 19 July disclosed the conduct of some of the Thai power holders stating that "one group of Thai power holders is completely in hock to the Beijing power holders. They have now designated one stronghold in northern Loei Province for Vang Pao's forces to prepare what is called 'National Salvation Readiness' and for the building of a post to oppose the so-called 'Menace'."



In these circumstances the news media, the press, radio, and the propaganda apparatus of one of the Thai power holders groups are feverishly spreading rumors to slander the people of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. At this time they took the opportunity to falsify the situation, pursuing their objective of concealment and cover for their own evil deeds. However, we know well that "whatever success their opportunism had at this time," the more they voiced their suspicions the more every day they dishonored themselves. The Thai and Lao people each acknowledged clearly, not only in the incident of the Thai bandits plundering the Lao, that a group of Thai power holders followed the scheme and carried out this dark plan of the American imperialists and the big nation expansionists in Beijing which has now been clearly revealed to the patriotic people.

Along with working to put out deceptive propaganda, a group of power holders, which is kissing the behinds of the Beijing faction, resisted stubbornly the proposal for negotiations on establishing peace, stability, and security, among the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. Sitthi Sawetsila, the Thai foreign minister, issued a brazen statement that they were not willing to respond to the good will and the plan for discussions on peace. He felt that the proposals of the nations of Indochina were only a screen for their propaganda. It is not enough that they review their actions and the mistakes of Sitthi Sawetsila, who is brainwashed by China, but they also seriously violate the good intentions of all the Thai people. More serious than this is whether Sitthi and his crowd consider that their actions, which they are now immersed in, will result in the Thai nation and people being gobbled up by the Beijing big nation expansionists, which they plotted while Mao Zedong was still alive.

9615

CSO: 4206

COLUMN CRITICIZES CCP, EXAMINES PRC, THAI-LINKS

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 16 Aug 80 p 2

['Letters Answered' Column: "Conflicts Among the Chinese Leadership"]

[Text] To the Editor. My name is Bounta, an infantry soldier in Battalion A defending the northern border of our country. I have two questions.

1. Why are all the Chinese leaders hurling accusations at each other? On the other hand, those in the wrong still hold power and are lauded and glorified.

[Answer] The Chinese leaders hold important posts in the Chinese Communist Party. In fact, it is not a Communist Party, but a fascist party, a party of men who have feudal ideas. Such people are likely to dispute and form factions to promote their own interests. This is unavoidable.

We will note that since China was first liberated and before, the Chinese power holders were not at peace with each other. Liu Shaoqi was removed. Then later there was Lin Biao, after that Deng Xiaoping, then the gang of four. There arose other dissensions within the party. The fact that they blamed each other is normal behavior, in concealing their cruelty to achieve power and appropriate everything for themselves, a crime against the Chinese people.

Another point is that the contention among them and the wresting of power within the Chinese party is not surprising. It is like all the capitalist nations.

2. What is the purpose and objective of the Chinese relationship with the Thai?

[Answer] The Chinese take an interest in the Thai in order to further big nation expansionism in Southeast Asia, above all to the three nations in Indochina. If we speak specifically, in this present situation, the Chinese are taking advantage of Thai territory and the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries to support the remnants of Pol Pot's army and other reactionaries hoping to stave off defeat in Kampuchea. They also provoke and surround the LPDR.

In the past the Beijing power holders poured in massive capital and entered that region in order to use Thailand and the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries as important tools in spreading their big nation expansionism, with the special targets being Kampuchea and Laos.

'EMERALD BUDDHA' GANGSTERS TRIAL, RATIONALE OF SENTENCES NOTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Talking Together column by Niti: "Gangsters Punished"]

[Text] On 14 August the special court in Vientiane City and Province held a session to consider and make a decision concerning three cases. One of the cases concerned the "Emerald Buddha" theft. The second case concerned the theft of a gold necklace and the third case involved a robbery in Nong Bon. A total of 28 suspects were tried.

Several hundred people from various sectors came and witnessed the trial. For example, attending the trial were various echelon administrative officials, people from the various echelon mass organizations, people from various sectors subordinate to the province and officials from various departments of the ministries.

The trials were conducted in a serious atmosphere from beginning to end. After the court prosecutor read the charges in the three cases, the accused in each case were examined by the court one by one and each had a chance to give his testimony. The court was composed of seven people, four of whom were people's judges. The prosecutor examined the accused in a direct manner on the details of the cases and various matters. At the same time, the court clerk, who had safeguarded the items that had been stolen and the tools used in carrying out the crimes, brought out those items before the defendants and those attending the trial. In each case, witnesses gave their testimony.

It turned out that the defendants [finally] confessed their crimes before the court and those attending the trial. In viewing clearly each case, the prosecutor again read the charges and the crimes to the court in the presence of the defendants. After that, officials took the defendants back to their prison cells. After considering the charges and the assessment of the crimes proposed by the prosecutor, the court reached a verdict and the chief judge read the sentences.

Four of the guilty were sentenced to death and 24 were sentenced from 2 to 25 years in prison.

All three cases involved vicious crimes. They took place in the daytime in places where there were many passers-by. They had planned these crimes for a long time and carefully planned what each person would do. Also, they used dangerous weapons and beat some elderly people to death. These three evil acts violate the moral code of the Lao people, good people who work diligently, live peacefully and do not harm others.

Temples and religion are worthy of respect but these evil people stole the Buddha image, which is a national treasure, from the Emerald Buddha Temple, a temple that is greatly valued by the country. After stealing the Buddha image, they cut the image into pieces without any thought of the evil they were committing.

Furthermore, all three cases were certainly plans of enemies whose intentions and actions oppose the revolution and the new system in Laos, which is a comfortable and prosperous place to live and which these criminals are under great obligation to. All three of these cases disturbed the peace of the country and was a brazen provocation against the new governing powers. Some of the leaders of these groups had been arrested previously. But because the new system has a policy of leniency, they were released. However, they obstinately committed crimes again.

It was correct and just that the court sentenced four of the people to death and 24 to 2 to 25 years in prison. Those who were the most obstinate and could not be trained were sentenced to death because if later freed they would commit crimes as before. As for those who had committed lesser offenses, efforts will be made to reform them and inform them of proper ways.

The victims who love peace and order and various other people felt it was proper to sentence these people to death and that the sentences fit the crimes. The court's sentencing some to die and giving others lesser sentences is correct and just and this was applauded by the people.

Concerning the new system, the people had to fight and struggle fiercely for a long time and they had to shed their blood for it. All the people are the masters and are the eyes and ears of the country. Thus, concerning those who commit crimes, no matter how well they plan and carry out their crimes, they will not be able to avoid discovery by the people and, sooner or later, they will be punished.

As an example, in 1975 enemies set off bombs in several places and fled. But we were later able to arrest them and they were properly punished.

11943

CSO: 4206

## TRADE, INDUSTRY, CONSUMER DEVELOPMENTS, PROBLEMS NOTED

## Khong Sedone Output, Income

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 23 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Bounnai Saisanit: "The Khong Sedone District Garment Unit Today"]

[Excerpts] When talking about the progress of the garment units, the people responsible say that the garment unit in this district, which was established in 1977, had only one tailor and four sewing machines. Most of the new people who came to work in this unit were students who were the children of rural area peasants. Therefore, the problem was that these people had little understanding of the policies of the party and state.

But since then, these people have frequently received training concerning the policies of the party. They have come to have a deep understanding of their duties and roles, they are eager to learn about their speciality and they know that the future of the country lies in advancing to socialism. They are zealously studying and working. They are uniting together and are matching their ideals to the revolution. By 1978, all the laborers had become more responsible for the quantity and quality [of the products] and this led to their becoming more and more skilled. This year, the workers have been divided into three sections: the cutting section, the sewing section and the administrative and living section. They have received another 12 Czech sewing machines. One implement...[as published]. There are now 22 workers. The yearly income was 2,373,000 liberation kip but in 1979 this rose to 4,174,595 liberation kip. This means that they nearly doubled 1978 earnings. Concerning the quality of the clothing produced, most of the people are satisfied with the clothing. The workers work quickly and produce beautiful articles and the quality is good. One laborer can produce two to five pairs [of pants] per day. During the first 6 months of 1980, the workers have been able to make 2,613 articles of clothing for sale in the district stores and for sale to individuals. Of this number, 129 articles were made for private individuals. The total income was 9,964.4 bank kip.

From the yearly progress that has been made, the Khong Sedone District garment unit in Saravan Province is presently becoming an enterprise that is expanding and bringing good benefits to the district.

### Vientiane Bank Deposits

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 21 Aug 80 p 1

[Article: "Large Numbers of People in Vientiane Capital Have Deposited Savings in the State Bank"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of 1980, the cadres, soldiers, laborers and people in Vientiane capital have enthusiastically deposited their savings in the Vientiane City and Province State Bank. The total amount deposited is 5,067,309 kip.

Concerning this depositing of savings in the bank, the money will be accumulated for the state to use to develop the country so that the country becomes more prosperous and stronger and so that the depositors make a profit.

At present, large numbers of soldiers and people in Vientiane City and Province are actively depositing money in the bank.

### Trade Sector Expands

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 21 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Trade in Vientiane Is Expanding"]

[Text] On the evening of 18 August, Mr Thongdam Maniwan, a member of the Vientiane City and Province party committee and a member of the Vientiane City and Province industry and trade service, told our reporter that things are being done in accord with [the goal] of building and expanding the socialist economy and in accord with Resolution No 7 of the Party Central Committee which states that trade is a link in the economic system that must closely follow the activities of society based on satisfactory buying and selling. The aim of this is to promote production, improve the lives of the people living in Vientiane City and Province and ensure that the income of Vientiane City and Province continually increases.

Thus, since July 1980, the trade cadres in Vientiane City and Province have increased the purchase and sale of industrial goods in accord with the plan for the final 6 months of the year. The value of the goods sold freely to the people in the various areas, both in the cities and in the rural areas, has reached 60 million kip. Also, they have mobilized large numbers of people to gather forest products and produce agricultural products and sell and barter them to the state stores located in their area. At the same time, in the district towns like in Vientiane City a number of new stores have been built, for example at the Morning Market and the Nong Douang evening open-air market. At present, the contract construction workers are working diligently day and night in order to complete construction and open the stores for business on the occasion of 2 December.



In rural areas far from the cities, such as in Long Nak and Na Kang cantons, Meuang Kasi District, Vientiane Province, which is a remote mountain region, which was a revolutionary stronghold and which is known for its heroic actions in the victorious fight against the American imperialists, communications are difficult. But with a spirit of building a new socialist rural area, the Vientiane industry and trade service have decided to establish another state store and sell many types of goods to support the people. Aircraft are being used to transport the goods and this has achieved results. This has satisfied the people in the rural areas and made them happy.

Mr Thongdam Maniwan emphasized that doing things this way and in accord with the laws and regulations of the party and state concerning expanding the industrial and trade enterprises has enabled the industry and trade sector to become independent and self-reliant in accord with building a true socialist economy. Thus, at present, the Vientiane City and Province party and administrative committees are urgently making arrangements for the administration of the industry and trade service and the various companies to quickly select cadres with adequate knowledge and capabilities so they can form a system of juridical persons. The industry and trade service will be divided into four major corporations: there are the companies that will sell industrial goods in Vientiane City and Province and the international stores; there are the hotel and restaurant companies; there are the foodstuffs corporations; and there are the clothing companies. As for the plants and factories, administration and production will be formed as juridical persons in the same way. All of these enterprises are under the guidance and leadership of the Vientiane industry and trade service administrative organization, the party committee and the Administrative Committee of Vientiane City and Province. This arrangement of juridical persons, will be completed by the end of 1980. This will be done in order to gradually increase the role and efficiency of the industry and trade service. It will be based on having each laborer and businessman use all his abilities and creativity in order to build and continually expand the industry and trade economy. Also, they must actively transform and use state capitalist trade [as published] and private trade. This will be done in order to make advances in building the socialist economy, which is continually making progress.

#### Private Merchants' Rights Defended

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Conversations With the Editor column: "Can Merchants Use the Buses?"]

[Excerpts] [Question] I would like to ask whether merchants can use the buses to travel to various places?

[Answer] Why are you asking this since I am sure you already know the answer? But so that you do not lose faith in us for lack of a response, we will answer you like this: "Lao people of both sexes and all ages are the joint masters of the country. They have democratic rights and freedoms, independence and equality under the right and just laws promulgated by the

government." Thus, concerning your question, the problem has already been solved. But so that you have a better understanding, we will add that the state buses that presently operate in Vientiane Capital are operated by the bus company. However, all Lao citizens are joint owners and have the right to use and maintain the buses with no distinction between classes of people. We follow the principle of "the party leads, the state controls and the people are the masters." Have you forgotten this? When such is the case, the answer to your question of whether merchants have the right to use the buses should be clear. Or do you think that merchants are not ordinary Lao people? However, the bus company also has regulations. For example, a passenger cannot bring more than 10 kilograms of goods aboard the bus. If the person has more than 10 kilograms of goods, he must pay an additional amount of money. That is, his fare increases but I am not sure how much the increase is. I will stop here. I hope you understand. Space is limited.

#### Luang Prabang Bank Deposits

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 21 Aug 80 p A2

[Article: "People in Meuang Nan and Ngoi Districts Deposit Savings"]

[Text] Vientiane: KHAOSAN PATHET LAO--Since last May, the cadres, organizational workers, laborers and people in Meuang Nan and Ngoi districts in Luang Prabang Province have deposited their savings in the state bank. The amount deposited totals more than 60,000 kip. Of this, deposits in Meuang Ngoi District have reached more than 57,000 kip. The money deposited in the banks will increase the revolving capital that the state can use to build the economy, develop the culture and strengthen national defense.

#### Savings of Government Funds

Vientiane SIANG PASASON in Lao 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by B. Thamawang: "Comrade Singthong, a Diligent Electrical Worker"]

[Excerpts] Comrade Singthong, a dark-skinned person, is 32 years old. He was born and grew up in Wapi District, Saravane Province. For almost 10 years now, he has worked as an electrical worker at the Selabam Dam.

After the Lao People's Democratic Republic was established, Mr Singthong was one of thousands of workers who became the true owners of the plants. He has completed the basic electronics specialized task curriculum in Vientiane. But after he started working, he became as skilled as an expert electrical engineer. One of his achievements is that he repaired Generator No 2, which previously produced only 400 kilowatts. But because of his ingenuity, Generator No 2 can now produce 600 kilowatts of electricity. Normally, to make such changes, equipment valued at 1 million kip must be used, but Mr Singthong completed the work for only 15,000 kip. This means that he saved the state 985,000 kip. Besides this, he led his fellow workers in producing pumps and various types of essential support materials whose quality is not inferior to those produced by the factories.

### Savannakhet Bank Deposits

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 16 Aug 80 p A5

[Article: "People in Savannakhet Province Deposit Money in the State Banks"]

[Text] Vientiane: KHAOSAN PATHET LAO--Between July and May [as published], the cadres, soldiers and people in Savannakhet Province have voluntarily deposited their savings in the state banks. The total amount deposited was 1,078,358 kip. The fact that they have voluntarily deposited their savings in the banks has played a part in creating capital for the state so that the state can, in turn, use this money for various things in order to help the country and build a prosperous and strong economy. At the same time, this [helps] to ensure the value and circulation of the kip and to continually improve the standard of living of the cadres and people.

### Nan, Luang Prabang Bank Opens

Vientiane KHAOSAN PATHET LAO in Lao 12 Aug 80 p A2

[Article: "Branch of the National Bank Opened in Meuang Nan District"]

[Text] Vientiane: KHAOSAN PATHET LAO--On 30 July, Luang Prabang Province opened a branch of the National Bank in Meuang Nan District, Luang Prabang Province, in order to maintain the value of the kip, ensure proper circulation of the existing currency, promote production and gradually improve the standard of living of the people.

Since the branch was opened, the cadres who work at this bank branch have actively carried out their duties, mainly by encouraging the people to deposit their savings at the bank and showing the people the disadvantages of keeping their money at home. Thus, to date, the cadres and people have deposited a total of 3,100 kip.

### Trade, Export Statistics

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 8 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Article: "During the First 6 Months of This Year, Exports Have Tripled"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of 1980, the industrial goods sales companies subordinate to the Vientiane industry and trade service have sent consumer goods to 15 districts and various stores in Vientiane Capital. They have sent 625,000 packs of cigarettes, 778,260 meters of cloth, 10,350 blankets, 83,100 skirts, 12,250 undershirts, 10,900 scarves, bathing clothes, dresses, towels and 1,950 workmen's uniforms. Besides this, they also sent large quantities of various other sundry items, such as sandals, glasses, spools of thread and cotton worth more than 44,700 kip. As compared with the commodity circulation plan, this is 89.12 percent and the money earned for the budget equals 169 percent. The amount of goods sold is triple that as compared with the same period last year, averaging 190 percent. The net

amount of goods sold equals 144 percent. At the same time, the district and provincial committees responsible for trade have given attention to improving the commodity trading system and better results have been achieved. Seven more state stores have been opened. Since the start of the new regime, the number of new stores opened now totals 26. Concerning people's cooperative trading, efforts have been made to improve such trading and this has made the trading activities carried on between the state and the people more convenient. For example, the trading activities have satisfied the material and consumer needs of the working people to promote production and it has helped improve their standard of living. Also, things have been carried on in accord with socialist trading on the basis of trade being a link in the economic system, and is related to every activity of socialism.

#### New Restaurant Opens

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 5 Aug 80 pp 1, 3

[Article: "The Fifth Western-Style Restaurant Has Been Officially Opened in Tha Deua"]

[Text] After more than 3 months of construction, on 3 August, the committee responsible for the hotel and restaurant company, Vientiane City and Province industry and trade service, held a ceremony to officially open the fifth Western-style restaurant, the first of its kind in Tha Deua in Meuang Hat Saifong District, Vientiane Province.

On the occasion of the opening of this restaurant, Comrade Khampon Siliwat stated that the aim in opening this Western-style restaurant is to serve the Lao people and people from abroad. In particular, the aim is to satisfy the needs of the traders crossing back and forth across the Lao-Thai border and make it convenient for them to obtain food. Also, this will show the greatness of the new regime and show the concern of the party and government for the lives of the people and the people on both sides of the Lao-Thai border who cross the border to engage in trade.

There are 15 service cadres who work at this restaurant. The service equipment is modern and 200 people can be served at one time. The restaurant is divided into two main service areas. The first room is for people in general while the second room is for foreigners and various ceremonies. The menu includes both Western and Lao dishes such as noodles, fried noodles, dried beef, tartare steak, rice and so on. Drinks include imported beer, various soft drinks, coffee, iced tea and Ovaltine. Cigarettes are also sold. Besides this there are fruit juices such as coconut juice and orange juice.

At present, since the official opening of this restaurant, large numbers of local people and foreigners have eaten at the restaurant. As for the service cadres, they are very polite and service is friendly and quick.

## Forest Products Trade

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in lao 3 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "State Trade Agencies Actively Purchase the Agricultural and Forest Products of the People"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of this year, the store cadres in various areas in 15 districts in Vientiane City and Province actively sold finished products to the people with good results. Cadres were sent to the communes and villages to systematically and widely mobilize the people to obtain forest products, expand agricultural production and sell and barter their goods to the state. Based on the still incomplete figures, the trade cadres throughout Vientiane City and Province were able to purchase large quantities of forest and agricultural products from the people.

For example, they purchased 108,000 strips of rattan, 263.483 (figure as printed) tons of resin, medicinal herbs, tamarind, "meuak" bark, "bong" bark, "khe" bark, kaempferia and gurjun oil. As for agricultural products, they purchased 28.759 tons of red cotton seed, corn husks, sesame seed, red cotton, cotton, soybeans and mung beans. Also purchased were more than 111.5 tons of pangolin scales, cattle and buffalo bones, turtle shells, dried cattle and buffalo hides, python skins, scrap iron and aluminum and so on valued at 674,716 kip. After purchasing these goods from the people, half, with a value of 374,612 kip, were exported abroad.

In purchasing these forest and agricultural products from the people, as compared with the same period last year, the amount purchased is 50 percent greater. This was carried out in accord with socialist trade and this brought benefits to the people and increased the capital of the state.

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## THAILAND

### LPDR DISCOUNTED AS LONG-TERM ENEMY

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Angkhira Charoenrat column by Angkhira Charoenrat: "Thai-Lao Relations"]

[Text] If we take a deep look at the border problem with Laos, we see that the cause of the problem is "something that should not be a problem."

First of all, we must thank the present government for deciding to reopen the border, even if it has been opened at only two points. The benefits from having done this are great.

It will be possible to almost completely eliminate the pressures concerning our foreign policy.

Concerning Thailand and Laos, if we consider things from a geographical, economic and strategic point of view, [we see] that Laos is "weaker" than Thailand on all fronts.

Because of this, in closing the border in order to punish Laos, in the eyes of the "world," we are inhumanly "picking on" Laos.

Regardless of the reasons we give for this, no one will listen.

And by closing the border, the people who suffered great deprivations were the [common] people of Laos since "government officials" lived as well as ever.

And, should we beat the buffalo when we get mad at the plow?

It is true that state policies cannot be separated from the people of the country but we must show sufficient human "virtue."

Thailand has suffered pain from the fact that Red China once announced that concerning good relations between the governments of Thailand and China, relations could exist and grow but that the communist party was another matter.



Similarly, concerning "Laos," if "we" try to carry on such a policy, we will probably fail for the basic reason that "Laos is too weak" for Thailand to harm or bully.

It must be stated once again that the reopening of the Thai-Lao border is completely correct.

It is in accord with the present situation in which Thailand confronts a battle on all fronts and in which we are following a foreign policy that is more flexible and tough than before.

That is, we do not have "friends" but we are not creating more enemies.

At the same time, if we have enemies, we must divide them into permanent and temporary enemies.

Dear government:

As a diplomat who was an expert in foreign affairs and who achieved first-rate results, Mr Kissenger once said that the best foreign policy is one that does not go against nature.

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## THAILAND

### IRREGULARITIES IN USE OF FOREIGN MILITARY AID FUNDS NOTED

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Angkhira Charoenrat column by Angkhira Charoenrat]

[Text] As already mentioned, all the people think that the Thai military can be trusted in any situation.

Even in the parliament there were arguments about whether the military budget, the third largest, would effect the security of the country or not.

All of this is because the people are worried about the military. Another thing that can be seen is that provisions and war materials are continually being sent to the border.

Since things are like this, the thing we want to stress is: How much thought does the military give to the people, who have placed their trust in the military?

And are the soldiers completely honest with regard to the money obtained from the taxes of the people?

Since we have begun talking about this, we must finish.

The thing that is most worrisome at present about the Thai military is the purchase of weapons and war materials.

It may be observed that we did not encounter any corruption at a time when the ministries and departments were expanding rapidly.

But concerning the fact that there was no news about this, this reporter, who is a Thai, is well aware of the fact that exposing such things is looked upon as "dirty" and that it is especially dangerous to expose government and military secrets.

Thus, in this large group, there are undoubtedly people who have given more attention to personal interests than to the security of

the country and who have taken this opportunity to engage in corrupt trading activities.

For example, concerning the hundreds of millions and billions of baht in foreign aid money, if it is given on condition that it be used to purchase weapons from the country that gave the money, the persons making contact establish their own companies or existing companies immediately handle things for them.

Don't think that purchases are always made on a government-to-government basis. If they were, the private companies that serve as agents in arms trading would go bankrupt.

An important way of making money used to be getting commissions but this is outmoded because little money is made.

If we do not talk about this and donot solve the problems now, tomorrow may be too late.

There is also the dangerous situation that may lead to war. How can we not be concerned about whether the weapons used by the soldiers are of sufficient quality?

Also, the government is carrying on a foreign policy of confrontation with neighboring countries. Isn't it time that we took a close look at ourselves to see whether "we can really defeat them?"

Everyone knows that if you have a strong military, even if it is small, a bigger force will not be able to defeat you.

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## THAILAND

### POOR STATE OF MILITARY PREPAREDENSS DEPLORED

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 2 Sep 80 p 3

[Angkhira Charoenrat column by Angkhira Charoenrat]

[Text] Even though there is the possibility of war in this region, the 45 million Thais are all comforted by the thought that they have good-quality military forces.

And the soldiers are mentally ready to engage the enemy in order to defend the country and the throne.

Because the situation is becoming more ominous and the people have put their complete trust in the Thai military, it is time that the Thai military took stock of itself again, especially that branch that has the greatest power -- the army.

We once said, and our voice became even louder when the United States withdrew its forces and weapons from Thailand for political reasons, that we would build up our military forces so that we could stand on our own feet.

And when Seni Pramot was in office, he gave permission to borrow 20 billion baht from foreign countries in order to support this program.

Following this, other large sums of money from abroad and from within the country were obtained in order to strengthen the military.

In short, during the past 5 years, we have poured billions of baht into the Thai military in order to make it a strong force.

And now, we should be able to say how modern and strong the military forces are.

And when we held maneuvers to repel invaders by land, using the tank battalion stationed at Saraburi, we could not mobilize all the tanks because many of them lacked spare parts to make repairs. Some

of the tanks ran but large amounts of smoke came out of the engine compartment because the engine oil was lower than stipulated.

We have many 105-millimeter guns and "Long Toms" but when they were mobilized to be moved to the stipulated positions, the carts for moving them could not be used.

These are the real facts and things that have been seen in the military system.

Please, give some attention to your duties, soldiers.

Don't get so involved with politics!

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## THAILAND

### FALSE ID CARDS LINKED TO ESPIONAGE, SABOTAGE

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 7 Sep 80 p 2

[Editorial: "False ID Cards"]

[Text] Recently, Mr Damrong Sunthornsarathun, the director-general of the Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Interior, ordered the provinces to keep careful watch on the district officials in all areas concerning the issuance of ID cards. This was done because, at present, false ID cards are frequently being issued to refugees and other foreigners, especially in northeastern provinces such as Chaiyaphum, Khon Kaen, Udon Thani, Ubon Ratchathani and Nakhon Ratchasima. It appears that the production of false ID cards is well-organized.

In the same order, the provincial officials were asked to carry out things with special determination whenever it is discovered that an official has violated the law. As a minimum penalty, the official must be relieved of his duties or dismissed from government service because this matter affects the security of the country.

This problem of government officials participating in or themselves issuing false ID cards to people who are not Thai and who do not have the right to have such cards must be considered to be a very important problem. This is because it may have an effect on the security and safety of the country since some of these people may be foreigners who do not have good intentions toward the country or they may be spies that the enemy has infiltrated in order to gather information on the movements and secrets of government officials. These people can make good use of these false ID cards and engage in various activities more conveniently.

Besides this, a fact that must be generally accepted is that the situation in northeastern Thailand is becoming critical and the enemy may invade at any time. It is also believed that, at present, large numbers of foreign spies and saboteurs have infiltrated this area in various forms and this includes those who claim to be Thais and who



support this claim with their false ID cards. Because these people have complexions and accents very similar to Thais from the north-east, they pose a serious danger and they will be difficult to control.

We were happy to learn that the Department of Local Administration has taken an interest in this and has issued strict orders to keep watch on and severely punish the officials who are involved or who are dishonestly cooperating in issuing false ID cards. Because, such officials are traitors and, therefore, they should not be allowed to remain in government service.

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THAILAND

SELF-DEFENSE VILLAGE SYSTEM TO BE EXPANDED

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 3 Sep 80 pp 3, 14

[Article: ISOC Expands Self-Defense Villages to 4,000 Places"]

[Text] The Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) has made preparations to carry out the second-phase expansion of the Voluntary Development and Self-Defense Village Program. Another 4,000 villages will be established between 1982 and 1986. In carrying out the Voluntary Development and Self-Defense Village Program for the past 4 to 5 years, very satisfactory results have been achieved. The incomes of the members have been increased and the members know how to maintain security for themselves, their families and their village in accord with the Voluntary Development and Self-Defense Program.

Colonel Chanchai Ramkomut, the military head of the public relations section of the ISOC's Voluntary Development and Self-Defense Program, made the above statement while taking reporters to visit a model Voluntary Development and Self-Defense Village that has been completed at Rai Bon Village, Hatkham Commune, Kuiburi District, Prachuapkhirikhan Province.

Colonel Chanchai also stated that the first-phase of the Voluntary Development and Self-Defense Program, which began in 1975 and which will be concluded next year, has achieved the good results mentioned above. Cooperation in carrying out the work has been received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Communications and the Provincial Electrification Division. By this year, more than 3,000 self-defense villages had been established and another 800 villages will be built in order to reach the stipulated figure of approximately 4,000 villages in 38 provinces next year in accord with the program.

As for the phase-two Voluntary Development and Self-Defense Village Program, Colonel Chanchai stated that the program will be expanded in the original 38 provinces in accord with the phase-one program.

Villages will be established in the areas where communist terrorists are still active or only somewhat active. This will help the members be capable of defending themselves and of foiling communist efforts to seek new members.

Furthermore, the Voluntary Development and Self-Defense Village Program was established for the purpose of taking the various economic, political and social development and service programs of the various sectors and linking them to the self-defense activities of the military units. The goal is to allow the people in the villages to play a part in their development and have them be able to defend themselves against the acts of the terrorists.

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## THAILAND

### BRIEFS

**CIVIL DEFENSE EFFORTS**--The Ministry of Interior has ordered the local government administrative units to prepare budgets to support civil defense activities since the situation is very uncertain. Mr Damrong Suthornsarathun, the director-general of the Department of Local Administration, stated that the Ministry of Interior has sent a letter to all the provinces instructing them to order to local government administrative units, which includes the provincial, municipal and submunicipal administrative organizations and Phattaya City, to help implement things in accord with the civil defense plans which are being carried out by other units under the control of the government, such as the administrative, military and police sectors, for example. The local government administrative units have been requested to quickly formulate budgets and withdraw money as a subsidy in order to provide suitable support for the air-defense plans, the anti-sabotage plans and the civil defense plans that are being implemented by other government units in their area. The reason that the Ministry of Interior ordered this is that the local government administrative units are still carrying out the civil defense, air-defense and anti-sabotage plans within limited areas since they lack adequate forces, money and knowledge to carry out things in accord with the civil defense plans and reach the goals. In addition to this, at present, the country's situation is not very certain since there are dangers from both inside and outside the country that threaten the country in general. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 4 Sep 80 pp 1, 12] 11943

**LPDR IMPORT TAX**--In Nong Khai Province, at Tha Dua, a reporter for the newspaper DAO SIAM reported that prior to the reopening of the border this time, approximately 700 to 800 merchants a day crossed into Laos to sell goods. But after the Ministry of Interior announced that the border was being reopened, the number of merchants taking goods into Laos dropped to only 300 or 400 and most of these are only small merchants who sell shrimp paste, fish sauce and spices. The DAO SIAM reporter stated that the reason why more merchants are not taking goods and selling them in Laos is probably because the government of Laos has announced a tax increase of several percent on goods imported from Thailand. For example, the tax on fish sauce used to be 2 baht per bottle but the tax is now 18 baht per bottle. Besides increasing the tax, Laos has also raised the exchange rate of the kip from 76 kip per 100 baht to 49 kip per 100 baht. The DAO SIAM reporter

stated that the Thai merchants who take goods and sell them in Laos have received a very cold reception from the Lao and Vietnamese merchants. They feel that the Thai merchants have acted shamelessly and that since they cannot do anything else, they must sell goods to Laos. But Laos does not even need to buy goods from Thailand because when the border was closed, Laos did not encounter any problems because there were "skinny dogs" or smugglers who smuggled enough goods into the country. This dissatisfaction with the Thai merchants may result from the fact that they are in debt to them for almost 30 to 40 million baht. The Lao merchants may take this opportunity to avoid paying their debts. [Text] [Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 2 Sep 80 pp 1, 16] 11943

INCREASED POLICE STRENGTH--The Police Department has increased its strength during fiscal year 1981. There will be 900 more commissioned officers and 3,000 more police privates in the suppression sector and there will be 100 more commissioned border patrol officers and 1,800 more border patrol police privates. A news report from the Police Department states that for fiscal year 1981, the Police Department has decided to increase the strength of the various sectors of the police force. In general administration, there will be 38 more commissioned police officers and 38 more police lance-corporals. In the suppression sector, there will be 100 more commissioned officers and 3,000 more police privates. In the border patrol sector, there will be 100 more commissioned officers and 1,800 more police privates. In the Police Department government service training sector, there will be 20 more commissioned officers, eight more police sergeant-majors and 96 more police sergeants. In the police medical and health sector, there will be 60 more commissioned officers and 30 more police corporals. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 6 Sep 80 pp 1, 12] 11943

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